FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FALKLANDS ISSUE TO BE RAISED AT UNITED NATIONS

PA171936 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez will support the Argentine thesis on its territorial rights to the Malvinas Islands at the next UN General Assembly session. The topic will be proposed by Mexico, Ecuador and Argentina and will be supported by the other countries of the continent to present it as a Latin American problem, he noted.

Valencia Rodriguez underscored that in the meeting with Argentina's Ambassador Raul Quijano they also discussed the restructing of the essential legal bases of the inter-American system and the adoption of mechanisms to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the region in the face of foreign threats to its security.

MEETING SET TO REVIVE CENTRAL AMERICAN MARKET

PA171414 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Report from Guatemala by Jose Luis Hernandez]

[Text] The Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration [SIECA] here has called an urgent meeting of integration ministers and economic leaders of the area in order to reactivate the Central American Common Market [CACM], an organization that is facing its worst crisis since its founding in October 1961. The meeting will be held in Managua on 29 July, and most Central American governments have confirmed they will attend.

The call issued by SIECA follows an analysis of the area's economic situation, CACM problems, efforts made to rechannel the integration process and the outlook for this integration. The analysis covers a period of 17 months and was prepared by SIECA experts and specialists in direct consultation with institutions and governments of the five countries. In an exclusive interview this week, SIECA Secretary General Raul Sierra Franco referred to one of the reasons for issuing the document:

[Begin recording] There are many matters that still remain at a standstill. The necessary dynamism needed for this integration process has not been achieved. Therefore this document is intended to point out certain matters to the governments regarding the situation we are facing and the urgent need to meet in order to solve very important problems that are of vital importance for Central America's social and economic development. [end recording]

There are several matters on which the governments of the region must agree in order to eliminate the obstacles to free trade, Sierra Franco added: [Begin recording] In the first place we must eliminate certain restrictive measures from free trade. These were been adopted by each country to defend their balance of payments. This has greatly obstructed trade, as these are obstacles to free trade, and this is hurting the economies of the area's five countries. For this reason the governments must face the situation and make decisions on suspending some of these measures. Those that are indispensable must be applied multilaterally and not unilaterally, as they have been applied lately. This is one of the most important aspects. The other is the problem concerning payments in inter-Central American trade, which have been hindered because of the scarcity of foreign exchange. This is causing serious problems. Therefore it is recommended that a way to obtain resources be found so that the CACM fund can work. This fund was created specifically so that the countries could make payments among themselves as a result of their commercial transactions. [end recording]

NICOLAIDES PROMISES 'PROFESSIONALIZATION' OF ARMY

PY161401 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2015 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA) -- Army Commander Lt Gen Cristino Nicolaides stated today that his main objective as head of the army will be to work hard for the professionalization of the institution. He stated: "I want you to know through the words of your commander that the main objective of all our efforts will be to dedicate ourselves fully toward the professionalization of the army institutions."

"The only person to play a political and institutional role will be the commander in chief and no one else," he said. "The rest of you", he added, "will be dedicated with all your energy, with all your natural inclinations, with all your desires, with all your available time to working hard to improve your capabilities, which is our obligation and which the Argentine people fundamentally expect from their army and from the Argentine gerdarmerie."

Nicolaides made these remarks on greeting the gendarmerie personnel released yesterday in Puerto Madryn after having been held prisoner by the British for a month on the Malvinas Islands.

PRESIDENT LIFTS BAN OFFICIALLY ON PARTY ACTIVITY

PY171847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0125 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (TELAM) -- The president today approved and signed law No 22,617 repealing the restrictions on the activities of political parties. The announcement was made in the press room of Government House by Interior Under Secretary Carlos Cerda, who handed out copies of the text of the law and its message of enactment. In its only article, the new legal instrument establishes that Law No 21,323 is repealed.

The message of enactment indicates that the armed forces junta, on taking charge of the government of the republic on 24 March 1976, "as a measure of an exceptional nature and in order to guarantee internal peace, ordered the suspension of political activities and of the political parties within the national, provincial and municipal spheres, and then implemented Law No 21,323." It adds that the circumstances which on that occasion imposed the need to establish restrictions on the above-mentioned activities no longer exist.

It adds that what was ordered in the basic documents of the process for national reorganization has also been taken into account regarding the fact that its fundamental purpose is that of implementing a republican, representative and federal democracy for the Argentine nation and therefore it is proper that political parties freely carry out their activities in order to cooperate with the country's institutionalization.

Finally, the message indicates that in order not to place obstacles in the way of the internal activities of the parties and at the same time to guarantee the normal government and administration of their interests until the legal instruments that will regulate their future actions are implemented, it is advisable to maintain in force the norms that extend the mandates of the authorities of the parties, this being limited to [words indistinct] of Decree No 6 of the military junta.

RADICAL PARTY PLENARY SESSION TO CHOOSE LEADERS

PY182158 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) The Radical Party's first plenary meeting since 1976 opened last night with a two-hour series of speeches praising former party heads, including the late Ricardo Balbin. The meeting was due to convene again after midnight to address the problem of choosing new party authorities.

Former President Arturo Illia, arriving at the party headquarters for the meeting, said Argentina's problems will be solved through the rule of the constitution," adding that "Radical Party men, in all their governments, have always proved themselves to be eminently democratic."

Figures Comment

PY182146 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 17 Jul 82 p 7

[By Monica Flores Correa]

[Excerpts] The Radicals are 80 percent united and 20 percent split, says leader Juan Carlos Pugliese, on the eve of the party's first plenary for 10 years. "The 80 percent keeps us together and the 20 percent keeps us democratic."

And another leader, Luis Leon says, "We're going to reorganize with or without a political party statute. We're going ahead, opening up the rolls, and we will be holding internal elections."

Today the Radical Party is holding at the Casa Radical its first plenary after six years of political deepfreeze. Because of this deepfreeze, the 87 delegates are the same as were elected 10 years ago for the last plenary, held in 1972.

To a certain extent it is an emergency plenary, sparked by Raul Alfonsin's Movement for Renewal and Change, which has questioned the party leadership of Carlos Contin, of the National (?Balbin) line.

Alfonsin's men base their case on a government decision calling for Contin to return to the second vice presidency, which he held before the deaths of President Ricardo Balbin and First Vice President Raul Zarriello. But Contin waves a legal decision by Dr Oscar Rosito which specifies Contin as the natural heir to the presidency in the case of the death of the two men above him.

In the last few days the Alfonsinians, sniffing the wind, have kept a low profile on this point although Alfonsin is reportedly about to issue a public statement about it all.

The HERALD has been speaking to leaders of the three main factions and also youth representatives.

"Although a lot of people seem to think the presidency issue is all-important, I'm more concerned about the analysis that will be made of national affairs at this time," says Linea Nacional leader Dr Juan Carlos Pugliese.

"In any case, we're against changes in leadership."

Asked about Alfonsin's suggestion that former President Dr Arturo Illia be nominated again as Radical candidate, Pugliese replied noncommittally, "I'd rather Contin became president because we all wanted him to do so than because of the efforts of one group."

Leon, of the relatively new Yrigoyen Affirmation Movement (MAY) which seeks to "return to Radical principles of federalism, popular national democracy and interpretation of the great majorities, says that "party interests must be left aside in the plenary because the problems are nationwide and this should be enough to force us to ignore all forms of egotism."

MAY's 17 delegates will be backing Linea Nacional.

"We don't want to argue about names, we want radicalism to be nationally significant," avers Leon.

He also considers that polemics should not be exaggerated at this time.

"Let's hold on to a firm view of the wood, despite the trees," he says. He goes on to say that Radicalism must use the plenary to "reaffirm its social stance, repudiate violence as a political weapon, and demand sanctions for those responsible for the present condition of Argentina.

Renovacion y Cambio's [Renewal and Change] Raul Berras, a former national deputy, wants the committee to define its position and the rank and file to become active participants in future party activities.

"We're in the minority," says Borras, "but voting will be unanimous."

"As Radical Youth won't be represented at this plenary, they'll be much more interested in the next," says Miguel Ponce, secretary-general of the National and Popular Trend (CNP), the meeting place of most of the young and intermediate-generation Radicals.

He feels debate must be far more concerned with "ideology" than with "Personalities." He also calls for "an emergency economic programme" and more attention paid in the university to the demands of Franja Morada [Purple Stripe], the Radical student group.

Alfonsin Speech

PY171955 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0130 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jul (DYN) -- Radical leader Raul Alfonsin today denounced the fact that the dialogue being held prior to the conclusion of the democratization process may be "a major fraud" that "will enable the military and civilian authorities responsible for the nation's failure to reach an agreement. Alfonsin made a statement before the 8,000 persons who attended the largest political party meeting held in the past 7 years.

Alfonsin, the main leader of a faction of the Radical Civic Union, delivered a speech during the meeting convened by the Radical Youth. The meeting was held in the premises of the Argentine Boxing Federation, but only 4,000 persons could be seated. A similar number had to remain outside and listen to the proceedings over loudspeakers. The crowd completely blocked traffic along Rivadavia Avenue.

The meeting was opened by Marcelo Strubrin, the Radical Youth leader and a former president of the Argentine University Federation (FUA), who on several occasions was cheered by the large number of youths and students waving flags and holding placards of the Franja Morada Radical university front. Approximately 100 relatives of missing persons and a group of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, who took their place at one side of the stage wearing traditional white kerchiefs on their heads with the names of their missing relatives written on them, were among the persons who attended the meeting.

Addressing the persons on that side, Alfonsin said that the problem brought about by the missing persons is a challenge for all social classes of the country because it is something that cannot be left pending until a democratic regime is installed, and which calls for a moral solution. Alfonsin added that "democracy can neither be built on revenge nor on an evasion of compliance with ethical principles."

Alfonsin dedicated most of his speech to the large number of youths, who he said "must find a way to realize their aspirations in a democracy, and must not continue to harbor doubts simply because they are under 30." Alfonsin said that "it is contended that the youths, who maintain an altruist ideal, violate established principles. If he goes to university all he must do is study, and if he goes to a factory he must only work. He is virtually considered a criminal by the mere fact of favoring social or labor union vindication."

Alfonsin was harshly critical of "those minority groups which resort to speculation and which have not been capable of boosting capitalist development and a democratic system." He also said that "we will have to find a way to have businessmen unite with the people when the democratic regime is installed. This will have to be achieved by setting out clear rules which will permit the country to grow, and by demanding in return strict behavior to achieve social justice."

Alfonsin also referred to the need for making the armed forces an integral part of the democratic process. He said civilians must be capable of achieving "a strong leadership that will relieve the armed forces," and he dismissed political attitudes which "ignore or which try to influence the military." The military, he said, "were defeated due to their inability to perceive reality, while civilians were forced to adopt a servile and fruitless attitude." Alfonsin stressed that the people "do not want the armed forces to be defeated, but we do not want them to be able to defeat the people either."

Alfonsin stressed that "we do not know which political party will take charge of the next administration, but after what has occurred in the country, we are certain that none of the parties which lose in the elections will seek through the military what they were deprived of in the elections."

Alfonsin also pointed to the need to prevent "unscrupulous, exclusionist and totalitarian minorities from destabilizing" democracy.

Concerning unions," he stated that "there can be no democracy without democratic unions." He also said that in the "distorted action" of "the authoritarian rule prevailing within unions," one can plainly see "the reactionary intention to weaken unions." He contended that "the actual solution rests in the democratic functioning of unions and in their strengthening," because "modern democracy needs strong unions, able to uphold the workers' rights, independent from the government, the enterprises or any political sector."

When he referred to Argentina's relations with international forces, Alfonsin said that "throughout history the country has suffered the effects of harmful foreign influences which have distorted its economy, penetrated its culture and affected its political development." He added: "U.S. imperialism, encouraged by the philosophy of a reactionary government, is making itself felt more strongly among us these days, but we are also suffering the impact of the EEC, which persists in its economic discrimination."

He called for putting an end to "the erratic and inconsistent handling of international relations and for laying the groundwork for a foreign policy that serves the national interest and is closer to Latin America and the nonaligned countries." "We call on everybody, irrespective of origin, to join the Radical Civic Union through the door opened by the Movement for Change and Renewal."

Alfonsin's speech was interrupted repeatedly by chants harshly critical of the military government and praising the country's democratization, such as "It will end, it will end, the military dictatorship will end" and "Soldiers back to the barracks, power to the people." In addition, the crowd repeatedly shouted gross insults whenever Alfonsin referred to members of the economic team headed by Jose Martinez de la Hoz. Individuals also complemented or reaffirmed the remarks made by Alfonsin, giving rise to a curious dialogue between the speaker and the crowd.

There were numerous red and white UCR flags among the banners waved by the crowd and many older militants were wearing white berets. Many people from other political sectors were also present, and their murmurs of approval were heard when Alfonsin referred to them specifically. However, the majority of the crowd chanted only clearly Radical slogans.

The expressions by the crowd became particularly strong when the ceremony ended at about 2200 and the crowd poured into Rivadavia Avenue, where traffic had to be stopped by police, who kept a discreet watch around the area. Despite the chants by the crowd, the people dispersed in an orderly way and without any incidents.

BITTEL SCORNS LIFTING OF POLITICAL PARTY PLAN

FY170235 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0145 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- Deolindo Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, today referred to the partial lifting of the political ban decreed by the government as "candy given to the baby to keep it from crying." He referred to the official purpose to draft a new party statute as "a delaying maneuver similar to those used by de facto governments for imposing conditions on the restoration of democracy."

Bittel, who made these remarks during a press conference held after the graduation ceremony at the school of political leadership of the metropolitan Justicialist branch, strongly criticized the internal sectors of his party which object to his leadership. He said: "Those who during these 6 years [of military administration] have remained hidden and rested in their beds" are now showing up. Concerning this issue, Bittel noted that "all possible tricks have already been used before with the purpose of dividing, destroying and edging us toward anarchy, and we know that now they will again send us people who will launch provocative actions, or who will try us to move either faster or slower in order not to let us organize ourselves."

Referring specifically to the youths who demanded the resignation of the entire Peronist leadership today. Bittel remarked that "there is no national Peronist youth council. Such a council is likely to be created precisely when Peronists are able to organize and open the party's ranks to the thousands of Peronist youths throughout the country." However, in this regard Bittel stated: "Nothing is given as a present in politics, and just as oldtimers will have to prove whether or not we are still significant in our own party, youths will also have to learn to respect the generational changeover, because disregarding that natural order -- which Peron taught us to respect -- may plunge us into chaos, for which our people and our party have paid so high a price in lives, blood and tears."

Bittel emphasized the "temporary" character of the present Peronist leadership which received from Isabel Peron the flag that was passed on to her by none other than General Peron. He added that the party's leadership is still guiding Peronists, "because Mrs Peron's silence is an actual fact and not a fabrication of mine."

Concerning the present institutional situation, Bittel recalled that at the meeting at the Congress Building, party leaders "told Bignone that there is a statute which has already been passed by congress and that it is not necessary to draft a new one." In this regard, Bittel stressed that "the trick of making promises and then failing to fulfill them should not be repeated." He added that "it is necessary to start implementing the institutionalization and normalization of parties right now since this step will require at least 8 months. We do not have much time left because elections should be held at least by November 1983 in order to hand over the government in March 1984."

Bittel voiced disagreement with the opinion of the Radical Party that elections can be called for in 90 days since, he said, "a hasty election process would leave aside 4 million confused youths." He also explained that "the general approach by the Multiparty Group is to move slowly on all fronts because this is the weakest administration during the military dictatorship. Pushing too hard may make all of us fail and thus cause this military government to be succeeded by another military government and so forth, indefinitely."

Therefore, Bittel reiterated his demand that the so-called "Illia statue" be enforced. He also remarked that the partial lifting of the political ban decreed by the government today "is like a candy given the baby to keep him from crying, because it does not solve the main problem."

FALKLAND TROOP FOOD SCANDAL SAID SHOCK TO PEOPLE

PY160152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Argentina, still shocked by the war for the Malvinas, is being threatened by a widespread scandal, since food that should have been received by the soldiers in Fort Stanley is being sold on the market. The first wave of indignation swept the nation several weeks ago when, upon their return from the front, the soldiers reported food and clothing shortages, a lack of mail, moral support and even of proper weapons.

The scandal swelled when chocolate bars that Argentine children had sent to the soldiers with notes written on the wrappers began to appear in stores. The people who bought the chocolate and tore off the wrappers noticed that they carried messages to soldiers stationed in the Malvinas.

Most of these presents with messages on the wrappings were sold in Rosario and Comodoro Rivadavia. Reports of these messages on wrappers were soon tied to the claims by the soldiers that their rations were meager and that they did not receive enough water, bread or fruit, in addition to other reports about officers selling food to the soldiers.

CGT ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR PRICE FREEZE

PY160243 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2339 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (DYN) -- The General Labor Confederation of Azopardo Street (CGT Azopardo] today called for the "freezing of prices at the June level while salaries are brought into line with the current situation using real indexes. That means an urgent revision of the decrees that set the wage increase at 400,000 pesos, which in itself is a swindle of the salaried workers."

Moreover, the moderate labor federation announced its solidarity "with all unions that find themselves struggling for restoration of wage levels and other problems affecting the workers."

The CGT Azopardo issued its declaration under the significant title "Economic terrorism continues its attack against the recovery of the country." The confederation released the declaration after a meeting held at the headquarters of the glass workers union.

The CGT Azopardo made it clear that it "supports the process of institutionalizing the country because it continues to be civic-minded and therefore considers the maneuvering that can be observed to be aimed at neutralizing the institutionalization by recreating conditions that would deepen the crisis and would lead the country to chaos and unemployment."

PRESIDENT TORRELIO RESIGNS, URGES 'SOCIAL TRUCE'

PY171834 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1643 GMT 17 Jul 82

[By Juan Javier Zeballos]

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- Col Faustino Rico Toro has asserted that he has been proposed by the army for the post of Bolivian president, replacing Gen Celso Torrelio, who has resigned and who last night called for a national accord and a social truce.

In statements to the morning newspaper HOY, Rico Toro categorically denied the report of a local newspaper that yesterday indicated he was attempting a coup against Torrelio.

He made it clear that the army, through its commander in chief, Gen Angel Mariscal, and its chief of staff, Gen Guido Vildoso, handed a document to Torrelio on Wednesday night asking for his resignation.

He added that secondly that the army has proposed me for the presidency, after the force as a whole had been consulted.

Rico Toro's statements agree with those of Col Luis Arce Gomez, who said yesterday in Santa Cruz that the army has asked for the president's replacement because General Torrelio is a failure and he must be sent home.

Arce Gomez was one of the principal executors of the coup that exactly 2 years ago interrupted the democratic process in Bolivia and which placed Gen Luis Garcia Meza in power. As Garcia Meza's interior minister, Arce Gomez was accused of being linked to the drug traffic.

According to the morning newspaper PRESENCIA, Arce Gomez has rejected the call for general elections, although he indicated that the people believe that with a democratic period things will improve.

In a message over radio and television, the military president who has resigned announced his intention of calling on all political, economic and social forces in order to achieve a national accord that will allow a calm transition to a state of law.

On the orders of the armed forces Torrelio's government called general elections on Thursday for April 1983 as a political solution to the serious economic crisis that Bolivia is experiencing.

Torrelio asserted that the accord will be based on a commitment for national pacification and that is why he was asking all Bolivians for a social truce and a spiritual cleasing as the sole step that will achieve democracy.

He asserted that his government and the armed forces made the commitment of making every effort to wipe out and definitely stop every type of unloyal action against the people that would tend to replace their desires.

The call for elections is an irreversible decision of the armed forces, high-ranking military chiefs stated yesterday, and they also asserted that the measure obeys the desire of the majority of the people.

But Gen Hugo Banzer, former Bolivian president (1971-1978), termed the measure a hurried one, because it will cause a greater division in the Bolivian family. He suggested the installation of the congress that was elected in 1980 as a more rapid and less costly way of achieving Bolivia's democratization.

Junta To Study Resignation

PY161805 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 16 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to two high-ranking military officers, Bolivian President Celso Torrelio has submitted his resignation to the armed forces junta which will study his decision next week.

According to the navy commander, Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, Torrelio submitted his verbal resignation on Wednesday evening during a meeting he held with the junta of commanders and before he called general elections for 4 April 1982.

Gen (Guido Vildoso), army chief of staff, said that Torrelio's resignation will be studied by the high command next week.

GENERAL MARISCAL REPORTEDLY NAMED PRESIDENT

PY191242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1214 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 19 Jul (AFP) -- Radio Stentor reported today that the political-institutional crisis of the Bolivian Armed Forces and Government has been solved for the moment by naming Gen Angel Mariscal as president of the country.

In a news flash at 0700 (1100 GMT) the radio station said that the military meetings of the last few hours have reportedly decided to resolve the crisis following General Torrelio Villa's resignation by nominating the high army officer in order to preserve the chains of command.

In the last few days it became known, however, that General Mariscal himself had left his military posts because of the depth of the crisis.

La Paz news media are closely following the development of the crisis and it is expected that the meetings of the high military command will reach a decision on the Bolivian presidential succession.

CABINET MEMBERS PRESENT COLLECTIVE RESIGNATION

PA181639 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 18 Jul (AFP) -- The Bolivian ministers have presented their collective resignation to President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, praising the work done by the government in the past 9 months.

Their letter, published in the morning paper PRESENCIA today, notes that the head of state fulfilled his duty as a Bolivian and was responsible for the most important political measures of the last few years: a general and unrestricted amnesty, the restoration of labor and political activities and the announcement of general elections for April 1983.

"The citizens," the letter says, "must remember the motivation for this last measure, which was intended to culminate with the organization of a de jure system of government."

It adds that "an honest and firm effort to secure public freedoms has been made, offering a legal and civilized beginning for the country's democratization."

It was noted that the president has not yet made a decision in regard to his cabinet. Meanwhile, the top military command is analyzing Torrelio Villa's resignation and is studying its own response, which will be either his confirmation in office or the replacement of the president of the republic.

RICO TORO ATTACKS TORRELIO AT PRESS CONFERENCE

PY172040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1924 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Col Faustino Rico Toro, commander of the military college, stated here today in a press conference that all units and commands of the Bolivian Army continue to demand the resignation of the president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa.

Army headquarters, having consulted all units throughout the country, Rico Toro added, have decided to demand Torrelio's immediate retirement and an immediate call for elections. But the chief of state, in a maneuver to draw out the situation. launched an electoral call with the intention of remaining at the head of the government.

Rico Toro further explained that the military commanders of the country proposed him to lead Bolivia to its democratization. In the course of that process, he said, the orderly withdrawal of the armed forces to their specific tasks should be attained and not the disorderly way which will be the result of Torrelio Villa's continuation in power.

He admitted, however, that his name does not enjoy a consensus in the navy and in the Bolivian Air Force, because in any collegiate body there are always differences in opinion, he said.

Nevertheless, he said, I hope that the two forces in the end will accept the points of view of the army after they obtain a thorough knowledge of its position. He emphasized: If this does not occur, the army will withdraw from the conduct of government, leaving it in the hands of the two other branches of the armed forces.

For nearly 2 and 1/2 hours Rico Toro gave answers to various doubts worrying the newsmen, saying that he was in favor of abolishing the paramilitary groups, since the army does not need them, he said.

The colonel regretted that there should be any preconceived opinions regarding his person and stressed that no one will be able to accuse him of any shady deals or immoral acts.

Rico Toro pointed out that, to the contrary, he emptied the jails when he was interior minister in Gen Juan Pereda Asbun's government (1978) and chief of army intelligence under Gen Luis Garcia Meza's regime. He stressed that prominent political and labor leaders, such as Juan Lechin Oquendo, had publicly expressed their recognition of him for the good treatment they had received during their time in detention.

He accused Torrelio Villa of being totally incapable of governing the country and said that he had not been forced to face a single coup attempt during his 11 months in government, but that despite this he had been unable to carry out a minimum coherent government program, because all the measures he took, such as the legalization of the parties, the suspension of the curfew and the call to elections, were the results of pressures.

He made it clear that he would leave the date of elections (24 April 1983) unchanged if he were to take over the government of the nation, although he admitted that the armed forces wants a political renewal in the nation.

In conclusion he pointed out that he had been aide-de-camp to Gen Alfredo Ovando Candia (1970-1971), had been stationed on the borders for 11 years and was a former interior minister and commander of the military school, so he feels capable of leading the country toward the goal of democracy, because he considers himself a democrat by conviction and not be imposition.

ARMED FORCES CHIEFS, OTHERS CRITICIZE RICO TORO

PY180246 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP) -- The military high command of the Bolivian Armed Forces maintained today that Col Faustino Rico Toro's decision to designate himself as successor to the president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, is aimed at thwarting the process of returning to constitutional rule in the country and thus entails a typically subversive position.

The communique, signed by Army Commander in Chief Gen Angel Mariscal, Air Force, Commander in Chief Gen Natalio Morales and Navy Commander in Chief Oscar Pammo, charges that the personalist position of Rico Toro threatens the unity of the armed forces. For this reason it is completely rejected.

High Command Communique

PY180342 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0255 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Communique released by the high command of the armed forces of the nation]

[Text] In view of the declarations made to the press that the army has designated Col Faustino Rico Toro as successor to Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa in the presidency, the armed forces high command makes known:

1. By the explicit mandate of the armed forces of the nation the government headed by Maj Gen Celso Torrelio Villa has initiated a process to democratize the country by announcing a call to elections on 24 April 1983.

2. The political position of Col Faustino Rico Toro which has been made public today does not represent the feelings of the armed forces and rather is aimed at thwarting the constitutionalization process expressed in the decision of those forces and is therefore a typically subversive attitude.

3. In view of this and that the obstinate personal attitude of Colonel Rico Toro may lead to a confrontation between the armed forces and the people, the commanders of the army, the air force and navy of Bolivia categorically reject that attitude.

4. Regarding the verbal resignation submitted to the military high command by Maj Gen Celso Torellio Villa in his wish to leave the armed forces with full freedom to continue the recently initiated democratic process, the military high command is studying the situation and will pronounce itself in due time.

5. The unselfish gesture made by the president is dictated by his deep respect for the institution and should not serve as a pretext for any officer of the armed forces to make positions contrary to their regulations and chain of command.

La Paz, 17 July 1983.

[Signed] Maj Gen Angel Mariscal Gomez, army commander; Maj Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, air force commander; Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodriguez, navy commander; Brig Gen (Simon Teja Torroya), chief of staff of the armed forces command.

Police Communique

PY180350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Communique issued by the Bolivian police on 17 July]

[Text] The Bolivian police, complying with its mission of controlling society and the Bolivian family established by the political constitution of the state and in accordance with the communique issued by the armed forces high command, has heightened police vigilance throughout the republic in order to guarantee the people their tranquillity, security and order, in view of certain events of misunderstanding which may lead to disorders and chaos in the country.

For the same purpose it calls on the population to cooperate with personnel of the police units.

Danger to Democracy

PY172102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1950 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Several Bolivian political groups and parties started to make pronouncements today in view of the possibility that Col Faustino Rico Toro, commander of the army military school, may become president of Bolivia, since they believe he is a danger to the democratic process the country is going through.

Oscar Sanjines, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), thus said that any attempt to replace President Celso Torrelio Villa at present would be done with the intention of postponing the pronouncement of the Bolivian people in the elections.

Statements to the same effect were also made by leaders of the Socialist Party One (PS-1) and National Democratic Alliance [ADN].

It also has been learned that assemblies of workers are preparing to release declarations regarding the political problems. In particular it was pointed out that both the COB and the mineworkers' federation have declared themselves in a state of emergency.

Exiled Opposition Leader

PY172344 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (AFP) -- Hernan Siles Suazo, the president of the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) and the Leftist National Revolutionary Movementof the (MNRI), here this afternoon energetically rejected the proposal to replace current Bolivian President Gen Celso Torrelio Villa with Col Faustino Rico Toro.

The three-time Bolivian election winner today broke his silence, imposed because of his having been granted political asylum, to condemn what he called the lust for power of Colonels Rico Toro and Arce Gomez, both of whom were not only involved in drug trafficking but also in the notorious repression of the Bolivian people.

UDP Issues Communique

PY170100 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Jul (AFP) -- The Democratic and Popular Union (UDP), the coalition which won the last elections held in Bolivia before the current military regime took power, today declared here that it is opposed to regressive movements that are trying to postpone the democratic process in Bolivia.

The declaration was made at the time when the army is demanding the resignation of the president, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, and asking Col Faustino Rico Toro to assume the presidency.

In its conclusion the UDP communique states that the current chief of state, who made the call for elections on 24 April 1983, is the one who can best lead the democratic process initiated in the country to its conclusion.

Mario Velarde of the leftist National Revolutionary Movement (MNRI), Oscar Eid Franco of the Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR) and Ramiro Barrenechea of the Communist Party, all members of the UPD, signed the communique.

The UDP warns that among those trying to overthrow Torrelio Villa are people who took part in the 17 July 1980 coup, like former Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez.

BANZER: 'COUNTRY NEEDS SERIOUS GOVERNMENT'

PY171840 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jul (TELAM) -- Gen Hugo Banzer, former Bolivian President and leader of the National Democratic Action Party (ADN), has stated that the country needs a serious government in which the people have confidence and which will also project a positive image abroad.

In statements made in the city of Santa Cruz, where he resided, Banzer said that Bolivia must be governed by the country's most capable people, and he asserted that the republic has young, capable professionals with clear ideas.

Later on he said that the country will not overcome the crisis without a collective effort, but to arrive at this point the people must be made aware and they must be convinced and the government must be a government in which the people can believe.

He believes that it is possible that within 2 or 3 years Bolivia will be able to recover from its economic situation, but only if there is a collective effort.

NUCLEAR MISSILE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM REVEALED

PY160035 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) will spend $2 billion over a period of 8 years for an aerospace program for launching satellites and developing a nuclear weapons delivery system (nuclear warhead guided missiles), says a report by a scientific commission from the Brazilian Physics Association presented yesterday in Campinas at the 34th annual meeting of the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science.

The physics association released an official note stating its opposition to Brazil's participation in an arms race. The note especially condemns any type of secret research in universities. Nuclear physicist Luis Pinguelli Rosa, for his part, said that "the willingness demonstrated by the government to sponsor a nuclear program aimed at the construction of a nuclear bomb is more a question of political prestige than a weapon really necessary for national defense."

Association Report

PY160200 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 4

["Note" released by Brazilian Physics Association 12 July]

[Text] As a result of reports circulated by the press concerning charges allegedly contained in the report of the commission named by this association to analyze the allocation of financial resources for military applications, the members of the commission must clarify the following points: The premliminary report was sent to the board of directors on 25 June. It containde a description of the activities of the country's main military research centers and arms manufacturers. Meanwhile. some of the information and opinions published by the press in the past few days are not contained in the report. In particular it is important to point out that:

1. The report contained no information that nuclear weapons were being constructed or that there were any plans for constructing nuclear weapons in any of the research institutes connected with military bodies.

2. It was not possible to obtain any information about the amount of financial resources from the national fund for scientific and technological development currently destined for military institutes. Nevertheless it is known that this amount is less than 10 percent, since all expenditures for personnel and the major part of the investment for equipment and civil engineering works come from the budgets of the military ministers.

3. The report contained no recommendations concerning the government's arms policy. It was restricted to opinions, many of which are already known by the scientific community and by the public.

4. The Aerospace Technology Center (CTA) of Sao Jose dos Campos gave the commission the information requested to draw up the report. The CTA has made an effort to develop advanced technology in the space, nuclear and electronics fields through research programs in which civilian engineers and scientists take part. The CTA also maintains a scientific interchange with the university community.

5. The commission deplores the sensationalism surrounding the report it requested and above all the sensationalism concerning CTA programs. The commission does not believe this contributes to a mature debate on the most relevant questions affecting the independence of national technology.

BETANCUR DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT'S OBJECTIVES

PA170103 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] President Belisario Betancur will depart in a few minutes on a tour of San Andres and Providencia Islands and Roncador, Serrana, Serranilla and Quitasueno Cays. The president-designate, who has already received his credentials from the Electoral Court, will be away from Bogota until Monday.

During the ceremony in which he accepted his credentials as the next president, Betancur delivered a message to the country, saying the following, among other things, about his future administration:

[Began recording] In applying myself to the great task of keeping political action here free of egoism, I will appoint six Liberal and six Conservative ministers who together will represent our political parties. They are all capable men and are prepared to implement the proposals that were endorsed so clearly by the Colombians on 30 May. This collaboration will, therefore, be programmed and not merely bureaucratic. As called for in the constitution, members of the other political parties will work at different levels of the administration.

In order to implement the austerity policy, we will not increase the current exceedingly large payroll, and we will reassign functions rather than fill vacancies that arise, in order to begin to deal with the fiscal deficit and to improve the public officials' situation. No ministry, institute or government office will be the province of any group or person, but will belong to the community as a whole. I want the Liberals to supervise the new administration, politically from the Government Ministry and legally and morally from the offices of a comptroller general and an attorney general of the highest capacity. [end recording]

PROTEST REJECTS NICARAGUA'S CLAIMS TO ISLANDS

PA170033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota, 16 Jul (AFP) -- Colombia today strongly rejected a statement made in Paris by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Sandinist revolutionary junta, regarding this country's sovereignty over the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia. The text of the Colombian protest, sent to AFP by the Foreign Ministry, is:

"The Colombian Government expresses its amazement at the absurd and unwarranted statement made in Paris by Commander Daniel Ortega about the Colombian archipelago of San Andres and Providencia. Such a statement, all of which must be rejected, is particularly grave as it was made by the coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, who in view of his rank, must know perfectly well that Colombia has exercised uninterrupted sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction over the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia since colonial times and that this sovereignty is substantiated by solid and indisputable legal titles. Furthermore, there is a sacred treaty on this subject between Colombia and Nicaragua. The treaty was signed and ratified and the necessary ratification notes were exchanged.

"Therefore, there are no pending issues or negotiations between the two countries as to Colombia's sovereignty over the archipelago."

It was confirmed that this note was delivered today to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto in Managua.

MORE BOMBS EXPLODE IN BOGOTA; DAMAGE SAID MINOR

PA170055 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Bogota -- Six medium-powered bombs exploded in the capital in the last 5 hours, according to police.

No individual or extremist group has claimed responsibility for the attacks, which began at approximately 0100. According to police, only minor damage resulted.

One of the bombs exploded near the Colombia-U.S. center on 19th Avenue and Highway 3 in downtown Bogota. Another went off on a road at the District University, between 24th Street and Highway 4. Police began investigating immediately, but there are no official reports that anyone has been arrested.

These attacks come shortly after an attack on the Presidential Palace Tuesday morning. It has been said that presumed members of the 19 April Movement reportedly fired mortars at the palace, but that the attack was unsuccessful. Authorities have not confirmed whether the attack was in fact perpetrated by a guerrilla group as another act of terrorism against the government, or if it was merely a bomb placed on the Universidad Libre campus.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PAPER DEFENDS ARMS EXPENDITURES

PA172247 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] An obvious arms race in several Latin American countries has forced President Julio Cesar Turbay's government to make a significant effort to try to modernize military material and equipment to avoid an unfavorable arms imbalance which might allow other states' ambitions to harm our sovereignty. FUERZAS ARMADAS, organ of the Defense Ministry, reported this today, noting that the frigates purchased in Germany, armored vehicles obtained from Brazil, planes and helicopters from the United States and other elements are part of a healthy policy of upgrading Colombian military equipment.

The paper notes that for some time now several Latin American countries, troubled by various pressures, have resorted to an arms race that exceeds their internal needs or domestic problems. Our country, which has always been lagging in military expenditures, although it has been at the vanguard in professional efficiency, as can be attested to by the most renowned journals in the world, must complement the effective training level and heroic virtures of its soldiers with allocations that will cause those who might attempt disregard our legitimate rights, by force to stop and think.

The paper adds: Colombia's arms will never be an element of repression or domination, but will rather serve as guarantors of legality. However, our nation will not be the victim of strategies that seek to weaken it through [word indistinct] disarmament theories. The actions of international organizations are becoming increasingly ineffective and futile in direct proportion to the power of the belligerent states. This was stated by FUERZAS ARMADAS, which began circulating today.

The paper's editorial, referring to the current situation in Latin America, states: A dangerous dichotomy seems to cloud the continental horizon. On one hand there is the weakening of the inter-American defense treaties and on the other there is the arms race, spurred by both powers and superpowers. This obliges Latin America to halt the escalation, to seek the numerous national ties that link its feelings of unity and solidarity, to review situations and, above all, to seek the legal solution of their problems. It is not too late to seek such objectives. An effective arms control policy must be sought to reduce or maintain the armed forces of the area at a sufficient level, but keep them from becoming a permanent threat to its destiny.

INFORMATION SECRETARY DISMISSES COUP RUMORS

PA171521 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Ernesto Alban, national secretary of public information, has repeated that democracy still exists in the country. At the same time again dismissed rumors of plans for a coup and the destabilization of the country's juridical system. [Begin recording] The government and all government officials are responsible for their actions before the proper institutions, as established by the constitution. All political statements should be made through the political organs. The political organ in an organized country such as Ecuador -- the main political organ, that is -- is the national Chamber of Representatives. The government is a staunch defender of democracy and believes that one of its basic responsibilities is to maintain institutional order. This is an obligation because it responds to a national [word indistinct] and to a historical process which was very costly for the Ecuadoreans.

[Question] Do you know of someone who is against this?

[Answer] The government has not identified any specific sector or individuals promoting a destabilization plan, but it can [word indistinct] that there is concern, not only in the government but in the country, that destabilizing solutions might be proposed. [end recording]

PERUVIAN SATELLITE STATION NEAR BORDER REPORTED

PA170455 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The international affairs committee of the legislature has received the acting manager of the Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute, a Foreign Ministry delegate and Gen (Jose Maria Albucar), representating the armed forces, to discuss a report received by the committee to the effect that Peru has established a satellite broadcasting station near Ecuador's southeastern border. The meeting was confidential. The ground station has reportedly been installed in an area that was not demarcated under the Rio de Janeiro protocol. The officials were summoned to allay the concern that this report has generated among committee members.

OPEC OFFICIAL URGES 'CAUTIOUS POLICY' ON PRICES

PA171522 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 1359 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Quito, 16 Jul (OPECNA) -- Eduardo Ortega Gomez, minister of natural resources and energy, said Thursday that Ecuador will maintain its production quota of 200,000 barrels a day. Ortega, who is also chairman of the OPEC conference, said he expected the oil-producing countries to follow a "cautious policy" in establishing prices by paying appropriate attention to the international oil market.

The negotiations of the OPEC conference in Vienna -- suspended last Saturday after 2 days of talks -- remain "open," he said. The oil ministers could meet again "at any moment" to adopt decisions. Ortega said the decision to suspend the meeting was based on the need for a more complete study of the international oil market. "In the second place, it is necessary to have subsequent studies of the crude differentials, a subject proposed by the Saudi Arabian delegation to the conference, which could not be studied previously," he said.

Although it was disappointing that OPEC did not reach agreement in Vienna, this should not be taken as an indication that the organization is finished and that there is no possibility of reaching agreement within the organization, said Ortega. "I believe we can hold a meeting in the near future and that it would be a good opportunity to reach an agreement on prices, quotas or production levels," he said.

BELAUNDE CHARGES FOREIGN FINANCING OF SUBVERSION

PY190121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0044 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Lima, 18 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry today said the government has proof of foreign financing of the extremist attacks and subversive acts being carried out in the country. Belaunde said it is painful to learn that those arrested as suspects in these actions are for the most part university students.

The president, during his regular Sunday press conference, said: It is a shame that due to foreign actions -- and this should be well understood; we have proof in our hands -- with foreign financing some of our young countrymen are taking the wrong path. However, the Peruvian president declined to identify who the alleged foreign financial backers of the subversion are.

Mayor Killed

PY160400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Lima, 15 Jul (AFP) -- A terrorist group killed another civilian today in the Andean department of Ayacucho. Two days ago terrorists killed a leader of the ruling Popular Action party in the same area. The extremists invaded the town of Cayara and they killed the mayor, Zenon Palomino Flores. The extremists then wrecked the post office.

It was also reported that extremists are sabotaging telephone and ground communications in two provinces of Ayacucho in order to hinder the operations of the police. So far this year terrorists have killed 38 people, 15 of them policemen and the other 23 civilians.

CHILEAN MINISTER URGES COPPER COUNTRIES' UNITY

PY160400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP) -- At the opening of the 18th conference of the Intergovernmental Commission of Copper Exporting Countries [CIPEC] today, the Republic of Chile called for cooperation among copper-producing countries and efforts to secure a more competitive position in the "red metal" market. Hernan Felipe Errazuriz, Chilean mining minister, made that call to delegates from Zaire, Peru, Zambia, Indonesia, Australia, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia, while pronouncing himself against a production cutback.

He began by stating that the needs of economic and social development make it imperative for our countries to maintain a competitive position in the copper market. He explained that such an objective will depend greatly on the possibilities of producing enterprises to adjust production costs to the current low prices, stressing that a sustained effort toward that end is an unavoidable response to the depressed market. Errazuriz attached great importance to cooperation among CIPEC members, noting that the mutual utilization of acquired experience and technical capacity will enhance their technological development.

The Chilean delegation expressed satisfaction at the convention adopted last April by the UN Law of the Sea conference, the convention that regulates the use of maritime areas and establishes the rights and obligations of each state. He said the convention safeguards the interests of the developing countries, which are producers of the same metals found on the seabed, from the possible adverse effects of ocean mining on their economies. Errazuriz announced that he will ask the CIPEC conference to issue a joint declaration regarding ocean mining, considering that the LOS convention is a landmark document for the gradual development of a more just and equitable international order.

ZAMBRANO REPORTS ESSEQUIBO COMMISSION'S PROGRESS

PA161946 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco has said at Miraflores Palace that the advisory commission on the dispute with Guyana may be sworn in and begin activities early next week. [Begin recording] [Zambrano] We are working on the selection of each of the persons who will serve on the commission, pursuant to the relevant decree. That is advanced, and the commission may be sworn in and may begin its activies early next week. I have received significant encouragement from all the organizations linked to the commission and we are sure that, having achieved the first [words indistinct] of representation, they will also agree on choosing the most effective and appropriate methods to achieve good results.

[Question] Would the commission negotiate directly with Guyana?

[Answer] That will be addressed later. As you know, we have already contacted Guyana in writing, proposing the method of negotiation as the most appropriate method for solving the dispute.

[Question] (?Has Guyana) agreed to negotiate?

[Answer] We are awaiting an answer in order to respond accordingly. [end recording]

For his part, President Herrera Campins has said that the names of the 12 members of the advisory commission for discussion of the Essequibo territory may be released tonight. According to President Herrera, the 12 persons he will choose will not necessarily have to share his own ideology.

NAVY WILL NOT PARTICIPATE IN UNITAS, EXERCISES

PA171941 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0225 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jul (EFE) -- Vice Adm Rafael Bertorelli Moreno, commander in chief of the Venezuelan Navy, said today Venezuela will not participate in the Unitas operations or in the next inter-American defense exercises. Bertorelli said it is necessary to make an urgent reevaluation of continental security.

"The effects of the recent Malvinas war on the continent constitute a challenge to the continent's defense, and until we establish a firm opinion in this respect, we cannot participate in exercises of that nature," he emphasized.

Referring to the outfitting of the Venezuelan Navy, the commander said that on 31 July "We will receive the sixth and last frigate, christened Rear Adm Jose Maria Garcia, to strengthen our naval power. "To equip the coast guard we are purchasing maritime patrol and reconnaissance planes as well as search, rescue and recovery helicopters. We have already begun construction of the coast guard headquarters at the navy pier in La Guaira," said Bertorelli.

"Yesterday we signed a contract for the acquisition of four LST and two LSM transport units," he added. He said that these are used principlally for troop transportation and have the capacity to carry amphibious vehicles and tracked vehicles. The LSM's will be used principally to transfer men and equipment to shore, since this ship has the capacity to unload on a beach without difficulty, said Bertorelli.

He added that future coast guard posts will be established in Maracaibo, Punto Fijo, Puerto la Cruz, Margarita and La Guaira as well on several islands of the federal departments.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT-ELECT PAYS VISIT

FL162233 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2133 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) — Latin America's natural resources have stirred the superpowers' voracity, and this voracity must be answered by erecting a barrier based on freedom, Dominican Republic President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco said here today. Arriving today to meet with President Jose Lopez Portillo and with President-elect Miguel de la Madrid, Blanco said unity among Latin American countries must be strengthened to confront the interests of nations seeking to seize the region's natural resources.

Meets Lopez Portillo

FL171252 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0450 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Dominican Republic President-elect Salvador Jorge Blanco said tonight his government program does not contemplate political relations with Cuba and that no decision has been taken with respect to Grenada.

Interviewed at the end of his meeting with President Lopez Portillo, Dr Jorge Blanco, who will assume office on 16 August, said a number of agreements involving Mexican petroleum and increased sales of Dominican sugar to Mexico will materialize when he becomes president.

Communique Issued

FL171603 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0447 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico's president-elect, and Salvador Jorge Blanco, Dominican Republic president-elect, tonight expressed agreement of views on the international situation, which is characterized by severe problems, economic as well as political. A press communique released after their meeting notes that both believe greater rapprochement and cooperation among Latin American countries must be encouraged and favored.

Both De la Madrid and Blanco express concern over the latent conflicts in Central America and the Caribbean. They also acknowledge that all countries involved, without exception, must help prevent further deterioration of the area's stability "on behalf of world peace."

As to relations between Mexico and the Dominican Republic, De la Madrid and Blanco express their desire to develop and improve them, stressing that the political structure of the two countries makes it possible to have better and smoother forms of cooperation. They pledge to be represented at the highest possible level at their respective inaugurations in Santo Domingo and Mexico City. They reiterate congratulations on their recent electoral victories and stress the importance of their meeting inasmuch as their election has been the result of deeply democratic processes. They express pleasure at the fact that they will govern their countries during the same period.

PEMEX REPORTS INCREASE IN OIL RESERVES

PA172151 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Pemex has announced that the country's proven oil reserves now stand at 72 billion barrels. A report issued by Pemex reaffirms its essential objective of supplying the country with oil, gas and other basic products at reasonably low prices to promote the development of the national economy. The Pemex report states that oil exports increased during the first 6 months of this year, reaching an average of 1.7 million barrels a day in June. Pemex reported that gas production meets the domestic demand and any surplus is exported. Mexico will continue to sell to the United States, Canada, France, Spain and other countries, concludes the report.

PAREDES ON TEACHERS' DEMANDS, 1984 ELECTIONS

PA150405 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Interview with Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of staff of the National Guard, on 13 July; place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Paredes] Regarding the demonstration yesterday, I must admit that it was a large one. I do not wish to give figures, but it was well attended. Similarly, we have been informed that this movement demonstrated to a greater extent in some provinces than in others, but there was a mass movement in all the provincial capitals of the republic.

Regarding the participation of political leaders, who are featured in today's papers and were also seen on television last night, I do not believe that they should be blamed. These things begin as an aspiration, a desire for benefit. And the politicians -- and I would do the same thing in their place -- take advantage of them, and get involved and lead such movements.

Regarding the aspirations of the teachers, I hope, I wish, and I do not lose hope that the president of the republic, along with his education minister, the Honorable Professor Susana Richa de Torrijos, will reach an agreement, so that in the end harmony and peace will prevail, since we the members of the National Guard would like to see that those things are not lost.

I believe that the teachers should also seek a point of agreement with the Education Ministry. I think that they definitely deserve their increases. They deserve other social benefits, such as the retirement fund, like the one the National Guard has. It is new to the National Guard also. They deserve the group insurance. I think that has been granted to them. They also deserve to have a cooperative for purchasing staple items. They also deserve to have an increasing participation in the housing plans. We do not need special programs for them; it could be a joint matter.

The important things is that we must all realize that all movements of this kind involve dangerous situations. We know how they begin, perhaps we do not foresee how they could end. I wish to take this opportunity to make an appeal -- take it as being very respectful, very much from a friend, very much from a conscientious man who realizes where life as placed him today -- that we get along with each other, that we do not lose our heads, that we respect each other, that we do not forget that we are all children of Panamanians, that our parents are buried here and that we would also like to end our days here and to have our children and grandchildren continue to live in a free fatherland, in a fatherland in which blood is not shed, in which the jails are empty as they are almost empty today.

[Question] General Paredes, you have called for reflection. Yet yesterday the teachers' representatives asked President Royo and the education minister to resign. What is your opinion of that position?

[Answer] I would like to believe that it was the heat of the moment that led them to ask for the president's resignation. Regarding the president, I believe -- and again this is a very respectful concept and opinion -- that we are being inconsiderate toward him. President Aristides Royo and Vice President de La Espiella are leading a stage in the life of the republic which we have all called democratization. It is a phase in which he is the one wearing himself out most, because he is the one at the helm in this difficult moment. It is difficult but not impossible to guide the fatherland. This must be understood. The important thing is to think about where we are going, what this is going to lead to. We are moving toward 1984, when all Panamanians will have the right to choose their own leaders.

[Question] General Paredes, now that you speak of choosing leaders, I would like to ask you about some statements made by political leader Arias Calderon about his talks with President Royo. He cited President Royo as saying that you were the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, candidate.

[Answer] As long as I am at the head of this institution, which is very sacred to me and to which I have dedicated my entire life, the National Guard, which we think is the guarantor of order, the needle of the scale, I cannot aspire to or seek or accept the nomination of any political party.

I greatly respect, if the president said so, and I have no proof of this.... [does not complete sentence] If Arias Calderon's statements are true, I greatly respect that opinion by the president of the republic and, moreover, I thank him for it. I know that the president of the republic holds me in esteem, as I do him, and perhaps he may have expressed what he thinks is best; but as long as I am at the head of this institution, for the good of all the Panamanian people and of the National Guard itself, I cannot accept anv nomination from any party.

[Question] General Paredes, it is being said that the teachers, considering the difficult situation being faced by the country's economy, should yield in their original request for $100. However, they have voiced a number of criticism of the public administration, as regards the public debt and mistakes in state investments in certain enterprises and matters of this kind. How do you think the government, the public administration, can also make its share of sacrifices at this time when the teachers are being asked to sacrifice their wage aspirations?

[Answer] Well, I take longer view. What is happening in the country, which has begun with the teachers' demands, is a very valid, very important matter. Other groups of Panamanians also deserve these things.

I could tell you that Panamanians, we Panamanians, also tend to support demonstrations like that held yesterday, with other things in everyone's mind. [as heard]

Panamanians seem to be anxious to go to the polls. I feel this. It is my opinion, which others may not share. It is my respectful opinion. Panamanians appear to be anxious to go to the polls, as if they would like 1984 to arrive in 25 days instead of 25 months. If this could be accomplished without causing disorder in this country, I would dare to recommend that a date that suits everyone be set. However, if to bring this date forward involves disorder, maladjustment, disturbances, disquiet, delays in the economy -- do not forget this is a banking center -- the flight of capital, a reduction of investments, hatred among Panamanians, it would then be preferable to continue to wait until 1984.

Therefore, there are all kinds of factors in the national panorama. There are all kinds of motives behind this, all kinds of things. Panamanians should help to maintain peace, without having anyone renounce what he believes are his rights. Therefore, at this moment, the teachers must yield somewhat. They should accept the increase that is being granted to them. They know that it will not be the last increase.

CRITICA COLUMNIST BERATES REAGAN, FOREIGN POLICY

PA160420 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Jul 82 p 47

["Morning Commentaries" column by Carlos Rangel: "Reagan Disaster"]

[Text] One doesn't have to be a prophet to predict that the United States will be facing difficult situations in the near future, in view of the U.S. voters lack of interest and the poor quality of the men elected to handle the union's delicate affairs. President Ronald Reagan is an example of this.

Thanks to the maneuvers of the powerful party groups, he was elected president without having qualifications to justify such a high distinction.

It is hard to believe that in this era of nuclear threats, conflicts throughout the world, heated ideological clashes, and worldwide economic crisis, Ronald Reagan was the only man the United States could find to handle such great responsibilities.

To make matters worse, President Reagan, ruling with high-handedness and foolishness matched only by his recklessness and ignorance, is blundering in his relations with enemy countries, as well as with allies. He is also blundering on the domestic front, adopting a series of changes that will in the end discredit the noble actions of the American people.

Thus we see Reagan brazenly violating the inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR, and later declaring his submission to British arrogance. He alienated the friendship and respect of Latin American countries, who compared his actions with those of Adolf Hitler when he reneged on international treaties, which he called "pieces of paper."

More recently, Reagan clashed with the European countries' vital interests by hindering construction of the gas pipeline which will solve their desperate cooking and heating problems. According to Reagan's immature criterion, the European countries should sacrifice their needs for the sake of his "brilliant" arms strategy.

His position of a diehard cowboy, gun in hand, has kept the nuclear disarmament talks at the beginning stage, when they should have been completed long ago for the sake of world peace. These talks were frozen when Reagan arrived at the White House.

Reagan's plan for the Caribbean -- announced with much fanfare by the Reagan administration as an incentive for the area's countries -- has deflated itself, increasing the prevailing frustration and resentment of the Caribbean countries, who feel they are the victims of a gross mockery.

To the chagrin of those who elected him and those who opposed him, the United States is suffering the increasing effects of a harebrained economic policy that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. This policy maintains high banking interest rates, paralyzing construction, cuts funds from the drug enforcement administration, opening the way for the drug traffickers, and cuts off billions in welfare to the state governments to increase the military budget.

It is painful to think that a country as powerful as the United States is hopelessly destroying itself because of the stupidness of its leaders, headed by the all-powerful Reagan. Meanwhile, friendly countries are moving away deeply annoyed, while enemy powers are openly rubbing their hands in glee.

PARTY LEADERS REACT TO PAREDES STATEMENT

PA160435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, chief of Panama's National Guard, said yesterday that he perceived in the community a desire to participate in elections and if his perception was correct and the conditions were present, perhaps the electoral process could be moved up. Luz Noli of this station talked with the leaders of the Panamanian political parties today and got the following reactions to Paredes' statement:

In the first place, the Christian Democratic Party, through its president, Ricardo Arias Calderon, stated: [Begin recording] I agree with General Paredes that the Panamanian people want to vote because they want to express their feelings about the present regime and want to begin a great change toward democracy.

If General Paredes spoke seriously, I am inviting him to meet with all the leaders of the democratic opposition to discuss and come to an agreement on the date for these elections and the conditions to guarantee them. The Panamanian Christian Democrats and all Panamanian democrats are anxious to have an opportunity for the people to speak up about this regime and thus begin a great change toward democracy. [end recording]

Carlos Ivan Zuniga, president of the Popular Action Party, referred to General Paredes' statement by saying:

[Begin recording] I think that the word perception has something to do with intuition. I believe that Paredes' political intuition leads him to believe that the Panamanian people want elections because they haven't participated in free elections since 1968. I agree with the fact that this type of feeling is being expressed. However, if Paredes' intuition improves a bit, he will realize that the Panamanian people don't wish to change rulers but structures. What we want in Panama are elections to choose members to a Constituent Assembly, so that the country's constitution will belong to all Panamanians, made by them as is the case of all constitutions. A constitution is the expression of the people's will. The present Constitution is the expression of the will of the military officers who created this Constitution in 1972 without the participation of political parties and the country's civic forces. For this reason, I feel that General Paredes has an acute intuition when he interpretes very well the people's desire to have new political structures.

People feel in this country that there is no continuity in views, but I rember when Paredes visited Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, before the elections that gave victory to the late President Guzman. Back then Paredes said: I believe that Balaguer will not win and there won't be continuity, because I perceive that people want a change here. This is the same perception he has now. The only thing is that these elections are a smart move by the general because he wouldn't permit a further decay of this administration while we wait for 1984. So he is proposing to advance the elections in the secret hope that the decay won't be so great as to result in defeat of the official candidate. For this reason, I believe that if we want to truly lead the country to structural changes in peace, we must draft a constitution that is a result of the people's will. This is what I think is being perceived in the political environment [end recording]

The Revolutionary Democratic Party also gave its opinion through its secretary general, Ernesto Perez Balladares:

[Begin recording] Thank you for this opportunity, Luz Maria. I think yesterday's statement by General Paredes expresses the feeling of our armed institute, which is also the feeling of our party; the people want to participate in the upcoming elections. However, I also understand that General Paredes said that in order to hold these elections, the country must have a climate of respect and tranquillity. I don't think Paredes tried to insinuate or say that the elections will be advanced from the date already set, because that would mean that a constitutional amendment would have to be drafted. The Constitution states that elections should be held every 6 years. The last elections were in 1978, so the next ones will be in 1984. Consequently, his statement was a call to the conscience of all Panamanians to participate, but this participation must occur in within a climate of peace and tranquillity in the country. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

NO OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO VISIT NICARAGUA

PA182250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1937 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government will not send an official delegation to Nicaragua, where tomorrow, 19 July, they will celebrate the third anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist revolution. It was said officially that Ambassador Jesus Fernandez will be the only Costa Rican Government representative.

Jose Figueres Ferrer, former Costa Rican president; Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, former public security minister; and Rodrigo Gutierrez, former United People's Party presidential candidate will attend the events to be held in Managua and Masaya as guests of the Nicaraguan Government.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY DISCOVERS SUBVERSIVE PLAN

PA182035 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1731 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Government has discovered a subversive plan that was to be implemented by extreme leftist groups starting next month, the newspaper LA REPUBLICA reported today. Attributing its information to "trustworthy sources," the paper said that the State Security Council knows all of the details of the plot. Such details include the financing, which comes from abroad, and the strategy for staging subversive actions in the country.

According to the paper, the extremist groups' plan involves the following: The initiation of a "wave" of stoppages and strikes in the provinces of Limon, Puntarenas and Cartago.

The organization of massive popular street protests in San Jose (the capital) against the high cost of living and in demand of wage increases.

The paralysis of farms and strikes in agro-industrial establishments at other points along the Atlantic coast and the declaration of a banana workers' strike in the south Pacific coast region.

Involvement of democratic labor organizations, which are struggling for social demands separately from similar communist organizations, in mass movements and in street mobilizations that might degenerate into violence.

A terrorist campaign in San Jose, including bombs in key places, kidnappings and other kinds of violence.

According to the newspaper, the authorities are "certain" that armed clashes will occur between the police and the subversives.

Finally, government authorities are reported to have said that the communist groups have sufficient weapons at hand, which they received from Nicaragua and Cuba.

MONGE COMMENTS ON HOSTILITIES IN NICARAGUA

PA180335 Paris AFP in Spanish 1442 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] San Jose, 17 Jul (AFP) -- President Luis Alberto Monge said today that in the event of a war in Nicaragua "Costa Rica will remain neutral and, if necessary, will invoke the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) to keep the war from affecting us."

"I am concerned, but not surprised by Nicaragua's internal situation," the president said in commenting on recent hostilities on Nicaragua's northern border where, according to Managua, "counterrevolutionary military units from Honduras attacked the Sandinist army."

"We will remain neutral and, if necessary, and we hope it will not be, we will invoke the TIAR or request OAS observers," the president emphasized.

MONGE CITES COUNTRY'S FOREIGN AID STANCE

PA170209 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Government received a $15 million loan and an outright $5 million grant from AID yesterday. This is a soft loan under very favorable conditions; 40 years for repayment with a 10 year grace period at 2 percent interest and a 3 percent interest rate during the amortization period.

President Luis Alberto Monge said that the $20 million award, which includes the $5 million grant, is an indication that we have responded decisively to our crisis. Monge said: We need as much U.S. solidarity, understanding and support as we can get, both from the government and its institutions and from the private sector, even though the communists may not like to hear us say it. President Monge pointed out that this means the United States has become clearly aware that fundamental values and interests involving Latin American democracy are at stake here; notwithstanding Costa Rica's small size and population. I could never have promised the U.S. Government or private sector that we would become a tool for the struggle against communism in Latin America, Central America and the Caribbean in exchange for economic aid, he said. He added that this would be equivalent to saying that we would not live up to our responsibility to defend democracy and peace in our country unless we are givne economic aid and I know that the people of Costa Rica have given me a mandate to defend democracy and peace in this country.

Therefore, if the democratic nations give us aid, we will be able to solve problems less painfully and with less difficulty, but if they do not give us aid, we must still comply with our mandate and our duty to defend democracy and peace. I would never attach conditions to this duty, Monge said.

ROBELO LEAVES FOR CARACAS, COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA

PA170045 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, leader of the opposition to the Sandinist regime, left for Venezuela yesterday. He will attend the inaugural meeting of the Committee for the Defense of Nicaraguan Democracy, which will be held in Caracas. The meeting of this organization, which hopes to rescue the Nicaraguan revolution in a democratic sense, will be attended by a large number of Nicaraguan opposition leaders. Robelo said that the meeting is being held in Venezuela because that country has always been a friend of the true Nicaraguan revolution.

Robelo's departure coincided with an Aeronica pilot's desertion. Robelo said that (Renato Torrealba's) desertion is yet another demonstration of the Nicaraguan people's general rejection of the dictatorship that is currently suffocating and enslaving Nicaragua. He also noted that the sector that he represents has an alliance with the Sandino Revolutionary Front, the movement commanded by Eden Pastora, with whom he is combining efforts to free Nicaragua from the Marxist-Leninist totalitarism.

Asked about talks with other Nicaraguan opposition groups struggling to liberate the country, Robelo said that they are willing to join forces with all who believe in democracy and who have a clean slate.

He added, however, that they could not join with those against whom they fought not so long ago -- the Somozists and former National Guards. He said that they must join with all Nicaraguans who love freedom and democracy, setting personal desires, party interests and sectarianism aside and acting together to protect the interests of the fatherland, which should rise above all other interests.

As for the situation in Nicaragua, Robelo said: There can be no doubt that the situation in my country is rapidly coming to a head; if we haven't yet reached the climax, I would say that we will be there shortly. Soon we will witness events that will shake Nicaragua.

Robelo was emphatic in stating that he hopes that these events will, once and for all, put Nicaragua on the path to democracy, but he would not specify what these events might be. He was clear, however, in stating that the situation in his country will be decided shortly.

EL SALVADOR

TWENTY-EIGHT SUBVERSIVES SURRENDER TO ARMY

PA170126 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1818 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] This morning the Armed Forces Press Committee informed YSKL that 28 terrorists surrendered themselves and their weapons at the Cerro Grande military post. It was said that the terrorists came from Los Amates canton in the Potonico jurisdiction. The source added that many of the terrorists who surrendered are very ill, malnourished and anxious to return to normal life. Some of them said that they had joined the subversives on the threat of death.

ARMY LAUNCHES CLEANUP OPERATION IN CHALATENANGO

PA170200 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 Jul 82 pp 3, 58

[Excerpts] The largest counterinsurgency operation that the army has launched to date began yesterday in sectors of Chalatenango Department, where violence continues. The military units participating in the operation are from the Atlacatl and Ramon Belloso Battalions. An armed forces spokesman explained that the cleanup operation is directed primarily at the subversive redoubts along the border in the El Carrizal, Ojos de Agua and Las Vueltas sectors, which have been under the subversive organization's control since 25 June.

The number of men involved has not been revealed but it is believed that several thousand well-armed men who have been trained in jungle warfare are engaged in the operation, with artillery and air force support.

The military spokesman said that the cleanup operation will continue in San Antonio Los Ranches, Potonico, Dulce Nombre de Maria, in the cantons of Nueva Trinidad and in Chalatenango's mountainous zone along the border with Honduras. An official report will be issued by the military authorities on the results of the operation.

HARASSMENT ACTIONS NEAR SAN SALVADOR NOTED

PA170250 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] We would like to relay information received from official sources. There was a harassment attack last night near the Ramon Belloso Battalion headquarters east of San Salvador. Shooting was also reported north of San Salvador, near Apopa. The number of injured in the harassment attack on Apopa is not known.

REPORT ON ARMY ACTIVITY IN SAN VICENTE

PA180445 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Jul 82 p 3

[Text] San Vicente -- It was learned from military sources in this city that a broad military operation, coordinated by the 5th Infantry Brigade supported by the Atlacatl Battalion and other armed forces corps of the central and eastern zones, has been underway since the day before yesterday in Cerro San Pedro between San Esteban Catarina and Santa Clara in this department. The sources said that units of the Salvadoran Air Force carried out a softening attack on the guerrilla redoubts that, according to the military intelligence, were discovered in a forest area on Cerro el Oregano where the extremists have been using old mining tunnels as hideouts.

It was said yesterday that until noon, Salvadoran Air Force airplanes shelled the zones near Amatitan Arriba, Amatitan Abajo, Los Ayalita, El Chillo and La Haciendita. Peasants from Santa Clara said that the day before yesterday, in the morning and that night, there was heavy cannon fire in Cerro San Pedro. Drivers also said that early yesterday morning there had been cannon fire in that same area. Military spokesmen said, with some reservation, that the operation had begun in Cruz del Camino, Apastepeque, on the road to Santa Clara, Los Cocos, near the Pan-American Highway. From there an encircling operation is being carried out, to surround the guerrillas.

GARCIA PLEDGES AGRARIAN REFORM FULFILLMENT

PA161752 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1300 GMT 16 Jul 82

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 16 Jul (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Salvadoran defense minister defended the development of the agrarian reform process in his country after a U.S. official said that military aid would be cut off unless progress was observed in the redistribution of land. "It is absolutely false to say that there has not been progress in the agrarian reform," Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia told REUTERS. "The armed forces are guarantors of the process and will see to it that the program is fulfilled," he added.

General Garcia responded in this way to statements made by Thomas Enders, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, who said yesterday that the United States would cut off military assistance to El Salvador unless there was "strong evidence of progress in the agrarian reform; titles, protection against evictions and compensation."

Enders told a U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee that President Ronald Reagan would ensure continued assistance to El Salvador only if all the Congressional requisites were fulfilled.

General Garcia blamed "leftwing disinformation" for the refusal of many U.S. congressmen to grant continued assistance to El Salvador where some 30,000 persons have been killed in the wake of confrontations between the army and leftwing guerrillas. "We are doing all that is humanly possible to fulfill the reforms, not for the U.S. assistance, but because we are convinced that this is the correct path," General Garcia stated.

According to Western diplomats in San Salvador, General Garcia and the upper echelons of the army of 24,000 men are becoming increasingly disgruntled with the rightwing-controlled Constituent Assembly, which gave rise to the current U.S. Senate debate on assistance in view of the suspension of part of the agrarian reform process. Salvadoran rightwings, including Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the assembly, have not left any doubt as to their objection to the agrarian reforms which are considered a remedy for the economic crisis of the country, which is predominantly agricultural.

PDC LEADERS CRITICIZE GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

PA150256 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 82 pp 5, 45

[Excerpts] Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], have said that "the government of unity has worked backward; it handed out political posts first and left the analysis of the seven political, economic and social objectives for last."

In a meeting held with local and foreign newsmen at PDC headquarters, these leaders announced the political line that they will follow during the provisional administration of the government of unity. This line was agreed upon at the party's national convention held on 26 June.

Rey Prendes said that "it is necessary to sit down and define the seven objectives: pacification; consolidation of the socioeconomic reforms; economic recovery; continuation and promotion of the democratization and participation process; respect for human rights; the country's prestige, and international support for it; and the implementation of the administrative reform."

"Everybody claims that they agree with these objectives," Rey Prendes added, "but it depends on the interpretation given to them." "We must all be clear on this." How can we hope to consolidate the country and guide it to a recovery, he asked, if we have not talked yet? What we have been discussing are political positions, he said. Regarding this, he added, we must reach an agreement, and then we will be watching one another (the parties) to see if these objectives are fulfilled or not.

He said that the PDC must act within an independent view, pointing out wise moves and errors to benefit the government. The party must also help in actions which represent an advance towards pacification, democratization, economic recovery, etcetera. It should criticize and demand rectifications when steps backward are taken or when principles are being abandoned.

Morales Ehrlich said in turn that the government of unity should be called the government of commitments, in which we all have to do whatever is in our power. "It is necessary to have the support of all political parties, as well as that of Alvaro Magana, to attain the objectives outlined."

Regarding the reforms carried out during the government junta's administration, which Morales Ehrlich said he "was very proud of," he said that the present government must do whatever it can so that they won't be distorted or destroyed. He was particularly referring to the agrarian, banking and foreign trade reforms. Furthermore, he noted that the municipal reform must be pushed, as the code is ready to be reviewed by the Constituent Assembly.

Rey Prendes mentioned that it is indispensable to recover values such as life, liberty, honesty, etcetera, which have hit rock bottom because of the prolonged violence, thus preventing the citizens from living with security and guarantees. Morales Ehrlich is the PDC secretary general and Rey Prendes the deputy secretary general.

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Warning on Honduras

PA150439 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has tried to deny the Honduran Army intervention in support of Garcia's battered troops inside our Salvadoran territory.

As part of our responsibilities, for the past few months we have been warning about Reagan's plan to use Honduras as an interventionist springboard. These plans have developed as we warned.

Weeks before the Honduran Army intervention in our territor, we had warned that two Honduran Army battalions were preparing to enter Morazan to support the 4,000 Salvadoran soldiers who were bogged down and unable to advance toward ositions in San Fernando and Perquin, positions that the FMLN had controlled for wee s.

We responsibly denounced that two Honduran battalions were etting ready to help Garcia's demoralized troops, and this was confirmed a week later.

With the same responsibility, we have maintained and confir ed that these actions are part of the Reagan administration plan for direct interven on in Central America in open aggression against our people. We have said that the trategic leadership of this plan is in the hands of Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting, commande in chief of the U.S. Southern Command, in Panama, General Nutting has made severa suspicious trips to Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

After the lesson learned from the Malvinas and the genocidal adventure against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, Reagan seems to be playing e ery card in his attempt to delay the people's victory in our Central American countries. There are many factors involved in the intervention that is underway. Such as the [word indistinct] of the modern A-37 Dragonfly airplanes for the Salvadoran dictators ip; an increase in the supply of military aid to Honduras and El Salvador by air an sea from the U.S. base in Panama; the lifting of sanctions against Guatemala and th imposition of the dictator, Rios Montt, who has implemented the death penalty and who ha murdered 5,000 Guatemalan peasants in the past 3 months. The Guatemalan dictatorship has now been introduced into the so-called Central American Democratic Community and into Reagan's intervention plans.

Another factor included in the interventionist plan is the t aining of Salvadoran pilots at the Yankee base in Panama. These pilots are being traine in the use of napalm bombs. This is occurring after the defeat of the 6,000 elite troops of Garcia's army in Morazan Department. Now imperialism is getting ready for larger act ons. The Reagan administration will use more war materiel and will further commit t e Honduran Army after the failure we just mentioned. This was a defeat that demonstra ed the inability of the Salvadoran Army to stop the FMLN advances. This defeat, as ell as other throughout the country, is bringing a strategic military victory closer for the revolutionary forces.

This is the reason for Reagan's desperation. This is why he wants to use all his interventionist resources, and in Washington at this very mi ute the gringo defense secretary, Reagan's security advisers and Reagan himself are giving the final touch to the determining role that the Honduran Army will play in thi intervention plan.

As much as the Honduran Foreign Secretariat tries to deny it they will not be able to hide from the Honduran people and the world all these effort that prove Honduran participation in the intervention plan. They will not be abl e to hide the 3,000 Honduran soldiers who supported Garcia's defeated troops in orazan.

General Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces and the strongman in that country [words indistinct] Suazo Cordova are signing, at this time, the sale of Honduras, the leasing of the blood of Hondurans, which they want to use within this plan for intervention. But in the end our people, as Vietnam's histor ic lesson confirmed, will prove that they are Central Americans with enough strength to defeat any machinery of hatred and any foreign intervention.

It is too late for Reagan, the Salvadorans have advanced too much. This army of workers, peasants, students; this army of Salvadorans is already brandishing the banners of victory, because the Salvadoran people's history will never again be written from U.S. Embassy desks but will be written in the fields and the cities. This history will be written with the blood of these heroic people. Salvadorans: Join the struggle against the criminal dictatorship. We will win!

More on Honduran Army

PA152047 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] We now have a report from the border area with Honduras, here in Morazan Department, sent from Buena Vista. The Honduran troops have concentrated in four basic areas of Buena Vista; in (La Aduana), the area of the school in the (La Galera) settlement, in Cerro el Mono and in (Nahuaterique).

The Honduran troops have gathered in those places and have started to set up border markers, the purpose being to claim the area as Honduran territory -- a territory that would include the area from (Pasamono), Carrizal to (Nahuaterique). The Salvadoran residents of that area report that the Honduran Army will not let them cut wood there, claiming that the territory belongs to Honduras.

Clash on Coastal Highway

PA190127 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] We now have a report from the San Agustin Tres Calles zone in the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. At 1030 on 15 July, our forces attacked enemy positions on the coastal highway, between km 82 and km 84. The clash lasted until 1430, and to recover the position the enemy used numerous reinforcements from San Marcos Lempa and Usulutan; support fire from mortars, 57-mm cannon, and machineguns; and a helicopter, which was used to attack our forces and to evacuate their wounded.

At 1630, when our forces had already withdrawn, the enemy brought two 105-mm howitzers from Usulutan to Tierra Blanca and used them against our positions in the 14 de Julio development. Their attack was ineffectual, however. The results of our action were: We expelled them and established control over a section of the hignway, causing the enemy four casualties, counting dead and wounded. We did not suffer any casualties. This attack was directed by Companero (Raul).

6th Brigade Attacked

PA190129 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] On Friday 16 July at 0500, FMLN forces in Morazan Department attacked the headquarters of the 6th Infantry Brigade in San Francisco Gotera with 60-mm mortar fire. So far the number of enemy losses has not been established. Our forces withdrew in an orderly fashion, without having suffered any losses. This attack was directed by Companero (Pedro), and this report has come to us from the headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front.

FMLN SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO FSLN

PA172306 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The FMLN has sent a message to the FSLN on the occasion of the third anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution. The message states that this is a date of importance for Central American progressive and revolutionary forces that aspire to the same goals of true independence, democracy and social justice.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT CLAIMS SUBVERSION UNDER CONTROL

PA170147 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] President Jose Efrain Rios Montt said at City Hall today while answering questions from newsmen that subversion is being attacked from every direction and that it is under control, particularly because of his beans and rifles policy. As for the troop movements that were observed at the Gen Justo Rufino Barrios general headquarters in the central zone, President Rios said that they were routine movements. He added that the situation in Guatemala is under control and that the current government is taking steps to eradicate the subversives from the nation's territory.

When questioned about the results of the state of siege, President Rios said that they have been formidable. He said that the state of siege has made it possible to secure peace and tranquillity throughout the country, adding that this is reflected in reports from the countryside.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT CANCELS DELEGATION'S TRIP TO MANAGUA

PA172129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government announced today that at the last minute it canceled the trip that an official delegation was scheduled to make to Nicaragua to attend the celebrations of the third anniversary of the Sandinist victory on Monday. The Honduran delegation was headed by Col Jose Serra Hernandez, secretary of defense, and included Roberto Martinez Ordonez, new Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua, and Policarpo Callejas, a lawyer and Foreign Secretariat adviser. The group was to be joined by the personnel of the Honduran Embassy in Managua.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat explained that the decision not to send a delegation -- which was ready to depart at the airport -- was due to an "unusual diplomatic practice"' the Nicaraguan Government indicated that it did not consider it advisable for the delegation to be headed by the defense secretary.

The Honduran Government has stated that the selection of a delegation to represent that government abroad is a sovereign and exclusive prerogative of that government that no one can deny. The trip by the delegation in response to an official invitation from the Sandinist government had been authorized even though a few days ago Honduras protested to the Nicaraguan Government over attacks launched by Sandinist soldiers with artillery and other weapons against two Honduran towns. These attacks left five civilians injured.

The delegation's trip was not canceled even after Nicaraguan Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion charged that a sector of the Honduran Army is supporting and equipping armed men who have allegedly invaded Nicaragua from Honduran territory, a charge that the Foreign Secretariat here has described as "absurd."

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY SEIZE FISHING BOAT

PA161729 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Yesterday, at approximately 1045, a radio call was received from the town of (Cautia) in the Mosquitia area, Gracias a Dios Department. The (Hylock) brothers, who fish for lobster and shrimp there in Honduran jurisdictional waters, reported that Sandinist patrols on a coast guard vessel seized one of their fishing vessels. The boat, with the crew of 30, was taken to some Nicaraguan port.

COMMENTATOR ON NICARAGUAN USE OF PROPAGANDA

PA150052 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Commentary by Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte]

[Text] It is not easy to ignore communist propaganda, because it is cleverly prepared and appears interesting to those well-intended but ingenuous people who are not prepared ideologically to detect the deceit. Therefore, we who support democratic idea must make constant and intelligent efforts to provide the necessary clues to recognize communist tricks, slogans, tactics and strategies to take over power and deceive the innocent.

Communism as a whole is a deception that is scientifically conceived and carried out. That is why it has gained apparent victories in the manipulation of the masses and is very effective at achieving military victories and the occupation of countries that are included in its plans to dominate the world.

Some weeks ago, Brigade Commander and guerrilla Lenin Cerna Juarez, director of security of the Sandinist state of Nicaragua, asserted that the destruction of some bridges in Nicaragua had been instigated by $19 million from the CIA. When the Nicaraguan guerrilla made this statement he also presented an alleged mercenary who had participated in the counterrevolutionary act. Lenin Cerna said that the weapons and equipment used in the criminal operation proved who supported such acts. He added that the prisoners gave information confirming that the persons participating in the conspiracy were trained months ago by the CIA in Florida.

Cerna also said that the commandos included several foreigners, probably South Americans because of their accents. Naturally, according to Cerna, there were U.S. citizens among the 14 persons who participated in the operation.

Lenin Cerna speaks like Josef Goebbels, minister of propaganda for Adolf Hitler. Goebbels used to say that if a lie is repeated a hundred times it becomes the truth. It is advisable to remember that Adolf Hitler ordered the burning of the Reichstag and then blamed the opponents of Nazi fascism. That maneuver allowed his rise to power.

The Sandinists are now closely following the Nazi and communist tactics and are taking the same road. They use everything to distract the minds of the sacrificing Nicaraguan people and to deceive the best of the Central American peoples. All we need now is a comedy to stir the courageous Nicaragua people's patriotism. [sentence as heard]

We are not here to defend the U.S. CIA, even though we are invariably linked to it by those who do not share our democratic views and ideas. One cannot blame the U.S. intelligence services for all the evils in the world, just as one cannot blame them on the communists, even though they try to deserve this blame.

It is evident that the Sandinist-communists benefit the most from lies such as the destruction of the bridges over the Negro and Coco Rivers and the CIA's activities in Nicaragua. This provides a good excuse to deceive their people and the innocents in other countries.

The Sandinist-communists are experts in using explosives to destroy private and state property because they have been and are being trained in Cuba for this. Just like the guerrillas in El Salvador and Honduras, they are specialists in destroying the infrastructure in order to gravely damage the government economy.

In the end, however, it is the people who suffer the most, because their activities are paralyzed when bridges, roads, power stations and everything else in the guerrillas' path are destroyed.

If a war machine that is vastly superior to the Central American armies and to the extinct Somozist National Guard has been installed in Ruben Dario's fatherland to defend the country and its borders -- as the Sandinist-Communist commanders say -- how is it possible that 14 persons can enter Nicaragua and calmly blow up 2 important bridges? We must come to the following conclusion: Either the counterrevolutionaries are very good or the companeros are very bad.

MINISTRY PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY NICARAGUA

PA181821 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1613 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 18 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government lodged a "very strong" protest with the Nicaraguan Government today for last Friday's violation of its airspace by Nicaraguan Air Force helicopters. The protest note was delivered by Acting Foreign Secretary Rodolfo Rosales Abella to Guillermo Suarez Rivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Honduras.

The Foreign Secretariat said Sandinist air force helicopters flew over and intimidated the Honduran towns of Arenales and Sabana Redonda in the eastern department of El Paraiso.

The Honduran Foreign Secretariat said that "these unjustified acts serve only to provoke a peaceful country and do nothing to help in maintaining normal relations between two neighboring states that have historically had fraternal bonds."

LEGISLATORS LABEL U.S. AID PROGRAM 'MISERLY'

PA181459 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2151 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- A climate of dissatisfaction exists in the Honduran legislature, where the economic aid offered by the United States has been labeled "miserly." This negative reaction came after it was confirmed that the Reagan administration's aid plan for the Caribbean and Central America includes only $35 million for Honduras out of a total package of $350 million.

Efrain Bu Giron, Liberal Party deputy and president of the congress, conceded that "it is a great help, although it is miserly in terms of our needs."

He added: The Honduran people must learn right now that not everything comes from abroad and must prepare themselves to make more sacrifices in resolving the acute economic crisis that is punishing us.

Antonio Julin Mendez, deputy from the Innovation and Unity Party (centrist) and president of the National Association of Honduran Peasants, said: "They are deceiving us with the Reagan plan, which offered one thing and it now giving something else."

Julin said that the Honduran people must now face the present situation any future crisis alone.

Hector Sabillion Cruz, deputy from the National Party (opposition), criticized the aid as well, also terming it "miserly" and saying that the United States was making another mistake by continuing to neglect allies that, like Honduras, "are bastions of democracy."

Justo Pastor Calderon, deputy from the Liberal Party, said that is was hard to understand "some of the decisions made by governments that claim to be our friends, but I presume that there will be other economic measures taken in parallel with the miserly aid granted under the plan for the Caribbean Basin and Central America."

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT EXPECTS HONDURAN DEFENSE SECRETARY

PA170117 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran National Defense Secretary Col Jose Serra Hernandez will head the official delegation to the ceremonies celebrating the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution on Monday, 19 July, in Masaya. Secretary Serra Hernandez will leave for Managua this weekend, accompanied by Foreign Secretariat advisor Policarpo Callejas and other military and civilian officials. Nicaraguan Ambassador Guillermo Suarez Rivas expressed great pleasure this morning at the appointment of the mission to represent the Honduran Government in the festivities marking the third anniversary of Nicaragua's popular Sandinist revolution.

Anniversary Delegations Arrive

PA172350 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Jul 82

[(Maria Elsa Gomez) telephone report from Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport on arrival in Managua of foreign delegations invited to celebration of third anniversary of the peoples Sandinist revolutionary victory — live]

[Excerpt] As European and Asian delegations began arriving today, they expressed solidarity, respect and admiration for the heroic Nicaraguan people. Important delegations from friendly countries began to arrive in the country this morning to celebrate with the Nicaraguan people the third anniversary of their revolution. These delegations unanimously expressed their great joy at being here for the first time and brought the solidarity and combative friendship expressed hy their respective people and governments. A Cubana de Aviacion airliner this morning brought delegations from Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos, and the GDR; (Severo Aguirre), WPC vice president; (Joan Tatman), WPC member and leader of the Swedish Peace Committee; and (Marcelino Camacho), secretary general of the Union Confederation of Spanish Labor Unions.

ROK TROOPS REPORTEDLY TRAIN COSTA RICAN FORCES

PA172320 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Well-informed Costa Rican sources have revealed that 60 South Korean individuals arrived at the beginning of this week to train the so-called antiterrorist forces of Costa Rica. The same sources reported that several days ago high-ranking Costa Rican Public Security Ministry officials had announced that other countries would provide training and advice for the so-called antiterrorist forces of the Costa Rican Government.

The South Korean fascist dictatorship is an unconditional ally of the U.S. Government and Costa Rican observers believe that this advice from the South Korean Government is, in part, in response to President Luis Alberto Monge's visit to Washington. Monge met with President Reagan and other officials of the U.S. administration, of whom he requested economic and military aid.

CORDOVA RIVAS LOOKS FOR COSTA RICAN NEUTRALITY

PA162020 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] We hope that the Costa Rican Government will privately and publicly keep its promise to the effect that its territory will not serve as a basis of operations for counterrevolutionaries to attack Nicaragua, said Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the government junta, yesterday when he received the credentials of the new Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, Jesus Fernandez Morales.

CULTURE MINISTER CARDENAL ON MIDEAST VISIT

PA151746 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Live or recorded relay from Madrid, Spain]

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra traveled to Spain today and is currently in Madrid. This afternoon he will meet with Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, the head of the Spanish Government. We will give details of this meeting afterward. This important tour by Commander Ortega Saavedra is a great triumph, a great victory for our people and our revolution. It has placed our people and our revolution, our needs and our desires for advancement on the front pages.

We would like to add that Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal is also here in Madrid. He was recently in the Middle East. We are going to turn the microphone over to Father Cardenal, so that he can give us a detailed report on his trip to the Middle East.

[Cardenal] Father Miguel d'Escoto and I have just returned from a trip to the Middle East. Our goal was to reach Beirut, to personally inform brother Yasir 'Arafat of the total solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and revolution with the heroic life or death struggle, the struggle of free fatherland or death, that they are waging in the city of Beirut.

We were not able, however, to achieve our objective and to enter Beirut to meet personally with Companero 'Arafat. The military cordon that Israel established was already completely closed. Naturally, the usual route to Beirut had been closed days earlier, but we tried to enter by a roundabout route, through northern Lebanon and via a highway along the coast. This, however, was also impossible, because the Israelis were not allowing anyone to enter or leave Beirut. They had even forbidden the Lebanese prime minister to cross the military cordon for a meeting with the Lebanese president.

The Lebanese companeros themselves who are inside Beirut told us to stay out of the city. Companero 'Arafat was deeply moved by our gesture, since Nicaragua is probably the country that is offering them the most solidarity. Every day Companero 'Arafat expected our possible arrival in Beirut; in any event, he thanked us as if we had been there with him personally.

Our final plan was to put on military uniforms and to join a military commando group in order to enter by force, breaking the Israeli encirclement, as the Palestinian commandos frequently do, but Companero 'Arafat and other Palestine companeros inside Beirut did not want us to do this.

Nevertheless, we met in Damascus, the capital of Syria, with high-level PLO officials and very important PLO leaders. It is very difficult to describe the feelings that they have for Nicaragua.

In closing, I am going to summarize what Father Miguel d'Escoto and I saw on this trip and describe in a letter to the U.S. Episcopal Conference of Catholic Bishops and to the National Council of Churches, which represents all of the Protestant churches in the United States. In his letter we told them that we are speaking as Christians and as priests who were present at the site where the largest disaster that mankind has ever seen is taking place.

We told them that the hand that is firing the weapon may be Israeli, but that the weapons themselves are from the United States and that it is the United States that is guiding the hand that is firing the weapon. Therefore, the United States is guilty of total complicity in this genocide. Further, this complicity is not the responsibility of the U.S. Government alone but of the entire U.S. nation, including the churches, both Catholic and Protestant as long as they do not take action to halt this genocide.

No situation like this has been seen since Hitler, and it will never be forgotten throughout history just as we will never be able to forget what Hitler did. He added that this is a tragedy of mankind; those who were Hitler's victims have now, because of national resentment or a desire for revenge, become Hitler's imitators. We closed our letter by saying that we were able to prove through the wounded in the hospitals that Israel makes no distinction between Palestinians and Lebanese or between fighters and civilians. The misinformation that exists in the United States has led the U.S. people to believe that Israel is fighting only Palestinian strugglers and that it is a fight between armed forces. In reality, however, the bombs make no distinction between Palestinian and Lebanese or between fighters and civilians.

We have seen little boys and little boys and little girls burned by white phosphorus, a weapon that is banned by all of the world's nations. We ended by saying that the blood that is shed will fall upon every man who, during the current conflict in the Middle East, holds that he is not his brother's keeper. The letter is signed by Father Miguel d'Escoto and Father Ernesto Cardenal and is dated Damascus, 13 July. Thank you.

DANIEL ORTEGA ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SPAIN

PA162049 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Madrid -- The general situation in Central America and the danger of an internationalization of hostilities were discussed in Madrid by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, who ended his official visit to Spain today.

Spanish Government Briefed

PA161937 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra was questioned about his meeting with Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo. Acting Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco reports on the matters discussed during this meeting:

[Begin recording] We believe that the meeting was important because it permitted us to brief the Spanish Government on the critical situation which has been pointed out several times by Commander Ortega during his tour of Europe, principally on the worsening of the Central American crisis. The situation is no longer just in danger of turning into an international conflict, but we are seeing the initial stages of the internationalization of a Central American war.

The Spanish Government offered to concern itself, to take an interest in and to negotiate bilaterally and multilaterally within its possibilities to try to deal with this situation which is truly beginning to cause concern in every (?country). The difficult situations between El Salvador and Honduras and Honduras and Nicaragua are well known.

We also discussed the economic problems and reviewed the situation of our economic relations, the lines of credit granted by Spain to Nicaragua, the evolution of the execution of these lines of credit and some forms of expanding these lines were approved. These will be (?processed) through our embassy here by officials who will be sent from Managua. [end recording]

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM EUROPE, MAKES STATEMENT

PA171651 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, returned to Nicaragua at 2030 tonight.

He was met at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Junta members Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas and by other government officials. Before responding to questions from national and international newsmen, Commander Ortega explained the reason for his visit to France and Spain, as follows:

[Begin recording] I can say that our chief objective was to explain the difficult situation in the region, where we are facing an aggressive escalation on the part of the U.S. administration, which uses Central American army sectors and some governments of Central America as instruments. The victims of this aggressive escalation are, on one hand, the Salvadoran people and, on the other hand, the Nicaraguan people. In the past few days, in the past weeks, Nicaragua has suffered a silent invasion. We say a silent invasion because the number of well-armed Somozist guards and the amount of logistical power that has been pouring in from the Honduran sector are as much as was mobilized in the 60's from Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Miami against the people of Cuba. [end recording]

Regarding a question about religious aspects within the revolutionary process, Commander Ortega responded: [Begin recording] To analyze the problem of the religious sects, one must state first of all that freedom of religion is respected in Nicaragua. The revolution has always defended this principle, as has the FSLN. Logically, it cannot permit freedom for the counterrevolution. When some religious sect is used by the counterrevolution to carry out its work, logically they expose themselves to being penalized by the laws that exists in the country. [end recording]

[On the need to strengthen the Franco-Mexican peace proposal for Central America, Commander Daniel Ortega explained that it must be a common endeavor on the part of Latin American and European countries.

[Begin Ortega recording] I think that if we managed to get not only France and Mexico to adopt a policy to this effect but also get it to be common endeavor on the part of other governments, in other words, a multilateral effort on the part of many governments -- but, necessarily, a common endeavor of these governments, of the Latin American and European governments -- it would signify a very important element to try and aid in solving all the problems of the region. [end recording]

More on Statement

PA171744 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1249 GMT 17 Jul 82

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 17 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said last night that if European and Latin American governments made a common effort to strengthen the Franco-Mexican proposal on the Salvadoran conflict, "that would be an important factor in finding a negotiated political solution to the crisis in Central America."

The government leader has returned from a visit to France and Spain, where he met with French President Francois Mitterrand and King Juan Carlos of Spain, as well as Spanish Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo, to discuss the difficult situation in Central America, "where we face an aggressive escalation on the part of the Reagan administration, "he said.

Commander Ortega and his retinue arrived in an aircraft provided by Libyan President Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Ortega said that the Reagan administration is using some governments of the region and some Central American armies as instruments of his policy.

He noted that in addition to the aggression against El Salvador, Nicaragua is suffering a "silent invasion," that has the participation of former Somozist guardsmen equal to or larger than the forces mobilized in 1960 in Nicaragua, Guatemala and Miami against Cuba.

Ortega told newsmen at Managua's Sandino Airport that he spoke with President Mitterrand and the king of Spain, finding in both of them "receptiveness in the sense of doing everything within their means to aid in preventing a war from being unleashed in Central America."

He added that the European chiefs of state were also willing to undertake new initiatives so that a political and negotiated solution will prevail in the face of the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration.

Responding to a question by ACAN-EFE, Commander Ortega underlined that it is necessary also to carry out a multilateral effort to strengthen the Franco-Mexican proposal, whose principles are still important and effective, he said.

He said that in addition to Mexico and France, the governments of Venezuela and Peru are willing to promote such efforts to find a political solution to the difficult situation in Central America.

He added that he will discuss this topic with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who will attend the ceremony marking the third anniversary of the Sandinist revolution on Monday, 19 July.

The Nicaraguan Government leader warned that governments or sectors of the armies of some Central American countries will be giving this country the right to defend itself to the same extent that they commit themselves to aggressive actiona against Nicaragua.

"But we believe," he added, "that the solution must not be a heightening of the war, but that the solution must be found through the path of negotiation."

Finally, he noted that the Spanish Government agreed in matters of economic cooperation to study the granting of new credits to the Nicaraguan Government. He said that Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Workers Socialist Party (PSOE), reiterated his support and that of his party for the Sandinist revolution.

HONDURAN PEACE GROUP CRITICIZES ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA162028 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The Honduran Committee of Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua has revealed that the counterrevolutionary Nicarguan Democratic Force, FDN, is receiving publicity, political and military backing in Honduras. The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA, AIP, news agency reported that the committee emphasized in its bulletin SOLIDARIDAD that the counterrevolutionary organization is headed by the traitors the Chamorro Rapacciolli brothers, Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero and Eberto Sanchez, former Somoza defense minister.

The Honduran Committee of Peace and Friendship with Nicaragua emphasized that the propaganda is developed by the Honduran newspapers EL HERALDO and LA PRENSA and the broadcasting station La Voz de Honduras (HRN). It added that the radio station 15 September broadcasts from El Picacho hill, located only 3 km from Tegucigalpa.

LEADERS ATTEND NICARAGUAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

FL161029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 July 82

[Text] Members of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Armando Hart and Arnaldo Milian, last night attended the reception hosted by Ambassador Marcos Valle at the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital on the occasion of the third anniversary of the revolution's triumph in that fraternal country. Also present at the reception were alternate members of the Politburo, Jesus Montane, Vilma Espin, Roberto Veiga and Jose Ramiraz Cruz, and other members of the Central Committee.

On the occasion of this anniversary, the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has reiterated its strongest solidarity wtih Nicaragua, which today struggles to rebuild a new fatherland and for the defense of its gains.

Castro Praises Sandinists

PA172156 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The top Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, has said that ever since its victory the Sandinist revolution has been in the frontline of the struggle against all the forces that exploit and oppress the peoples. Fidel Castro sent a message to the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction on the occasion of the third anniversary of the people's 19 July 1979 victory over the Somozist tyranny.

The note says that the historical friendship and brotherhood between the Cuban and Nicaraguan people have been strengthened with the establishment of cooperation and collaboration, which benefits the economic and social development of the two countries. Fidel Castro also praised Nicaragua's frontline participation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism, and all the forces that exploit and oppress the peoples, as well as in the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

In his message, Castro also admitted that Nicaragua is carrying out its national reconstruction under very difficult conditions due to U.S. threats of aggression, the economic blockade, and the [word indistinct] of counterrevolutionary bands supported from Honduran territory.

After asserting that the Cuban people and Government are proud to share with Nicaragua the tenacious struggle to fulfill the ideals of Jose Marti, Augusto Cesar Sandino, and Carlos Fonseca Amador, Fidel Castro reiterated Cuba's firm desire to continue collaborating with this Central American nation.

HAVANA ANALYZES U.S.-HONDURAN RELATIONS

PA190202 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jul 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The United States has just given the Honduran Government a public endorsement, so that it can continue to be its gendarme in Central America. In a meeting on Wednesday in Washington with Roberto Suazo Cordova, chief of the Honduran regime, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said frankly that Honduras can count on the United States.

For his part, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said that Suazo Cordova's presence in Washington reflects the friendly, solid relations that exist between the two countries. Suazo Cordova also met with other high-ranking government officials and representatives of the international financial institutions headquartered in that capital and urged them to increase economic assistance to his country, the most impoverished nation in Central America.

That visit confirms that Washington will continue to strengthen the Honduran Government militarily and economically, in exchange for having that country's armed forces cooperate with those of El Salvador in the antiguerrilla struggle and for allowing former Somozist guardsmen who harass and plan invasions against Nicaragua to operate in Honduran territroy.

The presence of the Honduran chief of government in the United States coincided with new reports of U.S. interventionist plans in the Central American area and with the announcement by a high-ranking U.S. Government official that an increase in military aid to Honduras is being considered.

Military aid to Honduras, which totalled $3.6 million in 1980, increased to over $10 million in this fiscal year. To this are added $17 million within the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative and another $21 million for the modernization of three military airports that will be used by U.S. airplanes.

Radio Venceremos, the Salvadoran guerrilla radio station, reported this week that the participation of over 2,000 Honduran soldiers in the Salvadoran conflict is part of a vast interventionist plan direct by Gen Wallace Nutting, chief of the U.S. Southern Command.

For its part, the Honduran Council of Peace and Friendship With Nicaragua recently reiterated that some 2,500 former Somozist guardsmen and other counterrevolutionaries are being trained in some 15 camps located in border areas, and that they stage an average of 5 incursions daily into Nicaraguan territory.

In was also learned that since last Sunday four U.S. Navy ships have been at the Puerto Cortes naval base on teh Honduran Atlantic coast. The National Coordinating Board of Solidarity With the Salvadoran people, which is based in Tegucigalpa, revealed that those ships will be used to support the interventionist activities of the United States and its allies in the internal affairs of Nicaragua and El Salvador.

In connection with that charge, some observers recalled that the U.S. Government provided Honduras with 10 Huey helicopters free of charge and that at least 90 U.S. military advisers are training the Honduran Armed Forces.

Recent news reports indicate that Honduras is the receiving center for the $19-million CIA program to carry out sabotage against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. In the political sphere, Honduras was the main promoter of the so-called Central American Democratic Community, which is also made up of El Salvador, Guatemala and Its main objective is to join efforts to oust the Sandinist government and crush the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrillas.

As can be seen, the United States has chosen the policy of confrontation in Central America. It is not interested in dialogue or in a negotiated political solution for a situation that could become worse and lead to a regional conflict.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA STOPS OVER ON RETURN TRIP

FL171425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1139 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] The coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Cmdr Daniel Ortega, has charged in Havana that his country has been the object of a silent invasion by 2,000 former Somozist guards at various points of the country.

In an exclusive interview for Radio Reloj during a brief Havana stopover, the Sandinist leader said that Honduras had openly intervened in this new aggression. This, he said, forces us to give thought to the (?active) right they are awarding the Nicaraguan revolution to support revolutionaries in other countries. [sentence as heard]

He said that the United States and area governments and army sectors were implicated in this plan against Central America to liquidate the Salvadoran revolution and isolate Nicaragua. With this adventure, he said, the United States will run into another Vietnam in Central America.

Ortega said he found French President Francois Mitterrand and Spanish King Juan Carlos and Prime Minister Calvo-Sotelo highly receptive and described his meetings with the European leaders as very positive. He said he had discussed with them the serious tension in Central America and had asked both France and Spain to take an active role in helping find a solution to the problem. Ortega said that all of them had expressed willingness to help.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART RETURNS FROM TALKS IN MEXICO

FL171500 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1142 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, reports that his meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo was held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere characteristic of the relations between the two countries. Rodriguez Llompart gave an exclusive interview to Radio Reloj on his return to Havana after taking part in the third session of the Cuba-Mexico intergovernmental committee held in Mexico.

He said that he met with the Mexican president to inform his of the agreements reached by the two parties. He disclosed that Lopez Portillo had asked him to convey warm greetings to the Cuban people, especially to Fidel.

Rodriguez Llompart described the outcome of the Cuban-Mexican talks as very positive. He said that new prospects had opened up for economic relations between the two countries. He noted that this third session covered economic and industrial cooperation and that steelworking, metallurgy, oil, fertilizers, tourism, trade, finance, the pharmaceutical industry and agriculture had been topics of discussion. He said that ongoing programs were ratified and new ones had been concluded in some areas such as irrigation and drainage.

Lastly, Rodriguez Llompart stressed that the two countries had decided to continue to cooperate on geological research conducted by the Mexicans in our country.

ALARCON CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY IN REGION

FL161205 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2343 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Havana, 15 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Latin American identity, strengthened by the Malvinas crisis and Mexico's traditional policy, will block any interventionist plan in Central America, said today Ricardo Alarcon, Cuba's vice minister of foreign relations. Speaking to some 100 U.S. professors and students, Alarcon urged them to try to change Washington's view that it owns the Caribbean and make it begin to acknowledge that the area is a separate neighbor.

He stressed that it was the only way to prevent the Central American conflict from spreading as a result of the Reagan administration's current policies. Alarcon said that U.S. policies tend to underestimate the strength and firmness of Caribbean unity which has shown great dedication to its principles.

Along that line, the Cuban diplomat stressed that the regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict is a step toward open imperialist intervention and encourages aggressive escalation. He cited the heroic attempt of Augusto Cesar Sandino in Nicaragua and added that because of it, U.S. leaders should think twice before launching any adventure with U.S. Marines anywhere in Latin America.

He warned about Washington's efforts to push the hegemony of U.S. monopolies in the Caribbean and [the need] to confront them politically and ideologically. Lastly, he denounced the plans to militarize the Caribbean region with constant military maneuvers and plans to establish new bases in the zone through agreements with small states.

Caribbean Studies Meeting

FL161238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 July 82

[Text] We believe that our presence in Cuba is a political Pronouncement and will probably mark the beginning of an important dialogue between the peoples of the United States and Cuba. Ronald Dathorne, president of the Caribbean Studies Association, has stressed in a speech at the organization's fourth annual meeting being held in this capital. Dathorne stated that a difficult situation exists between the two nations and expressed the decision of the members of the organization he heads to continue to publish and explain matters dealing with the Caribbean.

Dathorne noted that in the United States there is a negative dissemination [of information on Cuba] on the part of the Cuban exiles residing there, and last year during the annual meeting held in Nassau, it was decided to hold the next meeting in Havana to learn about the country. He stressed that by coming to Cuba the members of the organization demonstrate their support for the continuation of a dialogue among the United States, Cuba and Caribbean countries, because in our time it is the best way to ensure world peace.

During the session of the previous evening, Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez made a speech in which he noted that the number of seventh grade students in Cuba today is five times greater than in 1958. Before the U.S. experts and researchers, Fernandez explained the critical state and low cultural level of the masses prior to 1959 in a very brief summary and how, since the triumph of the revolution, massive campaigns, such as the literacy drive, have been developed to raise the level of education.

Roberto Fernandez Retamar, vice president of Casa de Las Americas; Oscar Pino Santos, an adviser of the Council of State; and Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon also made speeches the day before.

Fernandez Retamar lectured on a work titled "Jose Marti, an Antillean," and the historian and economist, Pino Santos, commented on Cuba and the Caribbean Basin Initiative, a viewpoint noting that out of the $10 billion exported by the Caribbean, a large part goes to the United States. He discussed President Reagan's investment plan and disputed its objectives in an energetic and analytical manner, stressing the Caribbean differences as being part of the underdeveloped world with similarites and common characteristics.

In his speech, Ricardo Alarcon explained Cuba's international position and stressed that a change is necessary and inevitable in the Caribbean. He added that the reality of the Cuban revolution today places the Caribbean as a focus of world interest.

More Alarcon Comments

PA170135 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon, vice foreign minister of Cuba, has said that the current occupants of the White House must definitely come to realize that though the Caribbean is a neighboring region, it is completely separate from the United States. The diplomat spoke at the final working session of the fourth annual meeting of the U.S. Association of Caribbean Studies that ended in Havana on Thursday. It was attended by 120 U.S. specialists and many Cuban observers.

The speaker added that Washington is insisting on its aggressive policy against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. He emphasized that it is the U.S. people's duty to exert international pressure on Ronald Reagan's government so that this region will not become a new Vietnam, whose flames would also consume the youth of the United States.

Another speaker at the final session was Cuban economist (Oscar Pinosantos), who asked: If Cuba, which has socialized the means of production and has assigned huge resources to development, still has to wage great battles to advance its economy, what can the Caribbean peoples expect from the illusory and demagogic financial aid that Washington has promised them in exchange for their submission to imperial dictates?

For his part, Cuban intellectual Roberto Fernandez Retamar spoke in detail about the political thinking of Cuban national hero Jose Marti, whom he described as the author of the pre-Leninist analysis of imperialism and a seer who foresaw the social upheaval that now prevails in the Caribbean.

Another speaker was Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, who gave an overview of the development achieved in Cuba during over 2 decades of socialist construction.

PRENSA LATINA OPENS NEW OFFICE IN GRENADA

FL162115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2013 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] PRENSA LATINA has formally inaugurated its newest correspondents' office in Grenada to cover information on eastern Caribbean countries. The official inauguration took place in St Georges, during a short ceremony attended by Grenada's Permanent Secretary for Information Colville McBarnette and Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo. The ceremony was also attended by representatives of Venezuela's diplomatic mission and of Grenada's information media.

The new office will form part of the PRENSA LATINA network, which includes correspondents' offices in over 30 countries. To cover the Caribbean area, the agency already has offices in Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia and collaborators in other countries in the area.

MINISTRY OFFICIALS CHECK REVOLUTIONARY VIGILANCE

FL160148 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Revolutionary vigilance is one of the strongest walls against which the international enemies of the revolution collide. Thus it is necessary to intensify and strengthen it every day in order to safeguard our people's conquests.

The Interior Ministry's [Minint] high command and members of the executive secretariat of the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] National Directorate, headed by Brig Gen Pascual Martinez Gil, vice minister of the interior, and by Antonio Martinez, Vigilance secretary general at the Minint, conducted a tour to check the effectiveness of the measures implemented to fulfill CDR vigilance. Zone 19 of Plaza Municipality and Zones 23, 35 and 37 in Playa were visited. Lengthy conversations were held there with CDR members on duty as guards or operatives at the time.

During the tour, Brigadier General Martinez Gil said that the national revolutionary police and other Minint forces are in charge of increasing contact with the CDR masses so the work performed can have more effective and direct results.

Through their presence, the Minint combatants should support our people's efforts to safeguard their property. The CDR members in the visited areas reiterated their commitment to maintaining revolutionary vigilance day and night.

RAUL CASTRO ATTENDS FAR GRADUATION EXERCISES

FL171849 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1256 GMT on 17 July has live coverage from Havana's Jose Marti Revolution Square of commencement exercises from Graduates of the FAR'S General Antonio Maceo interservice school, Commander Camilo Cienfuegos Artillery School, military technical institute and naval academy. The announcer reports that FAR Minister Raul Castro and Politburo member Juan Almeida are presiding over the ceremony and other unnamed party leaders, military officers, Soviet military advisers, selected pioneers and relatives of the graduates are attending.

The ceremony begins at 1259 GMT with a troop review to martial music. The reviewing officer then greets the graduates, after which they are presented with their new officer emblems. Meanwhile, recordings of Fidel Castro's old speeches in which he speaks of the devotion of the armed forces to the defense of the fatherland are played. At 1313 GMT one of the graduates administers the oath to the "29th Moncada Assault Anniversary" class.

A young Pioneer girl who won a FAR essay contest greets the graduates on behalf of her generation. As soon as she finishes, the main speaker is introduced. He is Lazaro Vazquez, an alternate member of the Central Committee and first party secretary in Camaguey Province.

Vazquez delivers a 22-minute address in which he extolls the "heroic" attack on the Moncada Barracks which set off the Cuban liberation struggle, praises the graduates and urges them to fulfill their "increasingly relevant" role in defense of the revolution.

Vazquez also criticizes the actions of capitalist armies, citing the case of the Malvinas and the "massacre" of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In reference to Cuba, Vazquez says that "imperialist hostility" against the island grows more evident with the intensification of the economic blockage and a bigger U.S. presence in the Caribbean together with "increasingly reactionary statements."

President Reagan, he says, "showing his ignorance of and contempt for Cuba's principled policies, hypocritically promises to modify his policy to some extent in exchange for Cuba giving up its internationalist duties and reneging on the fraternal ties that bind it to the Soviet Union." He adds: "We stress our unwavering determination to defend the fatherland and the revolution, do anything necessary to strengthen the fighting capacity of the country's defenses. We shall face the new economic difficulties created by the world's economic situation, the drop in sugar prices and natural disasters, and once more we shall overcome."

Vazquez concludes by congratulating the graduates and their officers and professors. The announcer reports that the units are going to the marching field. Coverage ends at 1358.